

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



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No. 2021.—VOL. LXXII.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1878.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6½d.



"DARBY AND JOAN." BY KATE GREENAWAY.
IN THE EXHIBITION AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., at 3, Chesterfield-gardens, Mayfair, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Kennard, M.P., of a daughter.
On the 19th inst., at Oporto, the wife of F. C. Rawes, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 18th inst., at 63, Lansdowne-place, Brighton, the Lady Kilmains, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, George S. Riddall, Armagh, Ireland, to Ida Isabella, eldest unmarried daughter of William Schole, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
On the 19th inst., at Spelsbury, Oxfordshire, Philip H. M. Wynter, Esq., son of the late President of St. John's College, Oxford, to Constance Louise, daughter of the late Hon. Constantine Dillon.
On the 14th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, George Augustus, Viscount Parker, to Edith, widow of T. R. Richardson, Esq., late of the 1st Life Guards.
On the 20th inst., at Church Kirk, Church, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Rector of Garston, Wilts, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. Birchall, M.A., Rural Dean, John Macdonald Barlow, Accrington, to Emma Margaret, daughter of William Blythe, Esq., J.P., F.R.S., F.C.S., Holland Bank, Church.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., at No. 4, The Terrace, Kensington, William Banting, Esq., in his 82nd year.
On Jan. 29, at Wadyhalfa, Nubia, Maria, widow of the late Alexander Ewing, of Glasgow. Friends please accept this intimation.
On the 17th inst., at his residence, Dorset-place, Bridport, James Edwards, Esq., in his 81st year. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.
On the 20th inst., at 74, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, Harriet, widow of W. P. Le Cocq, Esq., of Vauvert, Guernsey, aged 85.
On the 20th inst., at 5, Rothesay-villas, Richmond-hill, Charlotte Dalston, widow of Captain Jeffery Wheelock Noble, R.N., aged 63. Friends please accept this intimation.
On the 14th inst., Henry Elton, Esq., formerly of the 13th Light Dragoons, and brother of Sir Ed. M. Elton, of Widworthy Court, Devon, Bart.

* * The Charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 30.

SUNDAY, MARCH 24.

Third Sunday in Lent. Morning Lessons: Gen. xxxvii.; Luke i. 26-46. Evening Lessons: Gen. xxxix. or xl.; 1 Cor. xiv. 20.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. Russell; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Bullock.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. F. K. Harford; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. G. W. C. Skene.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Dean of Lichfield, Dr. Bickersteth; 3 p.m., Rev. T. W. Jex Blake.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. H. White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Rev. A. Robins, Rector of Holy Trinity, Windsor.

MONDAY, MARCH 25.

Lady Day. Annunciation of the Virgin Mary. Moon's last quarter, 4.50 p.m. Quarter day.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. R. A. Proctor on the Old Age of a Planet).
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

The Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Davey on Direct-Acting or Non-Rotative Pumping-Engines or Pumps).
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Carruthers on the Plants of the Coal Measures).

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

Botanic Society, spring exhibition, 2.
Croonian Lectures, College of Physicians, 5 p.m. (Dr. Parry on Diabetes), and on Friday.
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. M. Ingleby on the Literary Career of a Shakespeare Forger).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Alan S. Cole on State Aid to Music at Home and Abroad).
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Chemistry of the Organic World).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor J. Ella on Chamber Music).
Philosophical Club, 6.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

The Prince of Wales's visit to Liverpool.
Society of Arts, Indian section, 8 p.m. (Colonel J. T. Smith on the Depreciation of the Value of Silver).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Chemical Actions of Light and their Electric Relations).

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Rev. W. Houghton on the Natural History of the Ancients).
Physical Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Preece on Byrne's Pneumatic Battery).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.		
March	13 30.360	39.4	24.5	60	0-10	42.9	36.6	NE. N. NNW.	345	0.000	
	14 30.431	39.6	26.3	62	7	46.9	30.4	N. NNW.	118	0.000	
	15 30.417	37.7	27.7	70	9	44.6	34.0	NNW. N. NE.	233	0.000	
	16 30.609	36.7	22.2	59	6	42.5	33.8	NNE. E. ENE.	192	0.000	
	17 30.502	39.7	30.7	73	—	49.1	28.3	ENE. S. NW.	154	0.000	
	18 30.252	48.3	41.4	79	10	54.4	41.3	NW. WNW.	251	0.000	
	19 30.250	49.2	42.3	79	10	54.6	46.9	NW. N. NE.	154	0.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.338	30.407	30.403	30.553	30.321	30.277
Temperature of Air	41.4°	38.8°	39.2°	38.1°	39.5°	49.2°
Temperature of Evaporation	35.5°	35.8°	37.2°	32.7°	32.8°	46.2°
Direction of Wind	N.	N.	NNE.	NE.	S.	WNW

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 30.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 25	5 45	6 10	6 35	6 59	7 24	7 49

REISSUE, PRICE ONE SHILLING, OF

FATHER CHRISTMAS;

OR,

OUR LITTLE ONES' BUDGET.

EDITED BY N. D'ANVERS,

Author of "Heroes of North African Discovery," "Little Minnie's Troubles," ETC.

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The Little Messenger	...	Anon.
The Thieves Who Couldn't Help Sneezing	...	Th. Hardy.
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Kathy. A Fairy Tale	...	Editor.
Sonnet. Christmas Eve, 1877	...	Zoe.
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Symmetry and Sympathy	...	Rim.
A Long Row, and What Befell the Rowers	...	W. H. G. Kingston.
Lilies of the Valley	...	Anon.
The Snow-Queen. A Play	...	Editor.
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The Loving Cup	...	Charles E. Conder.
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Acrostics, of Brewsna	...	Mir.
Riddle	...	Anon.

A LARGE COLOURED PICTURE,

ENTITLED

A MERRY CHRISTMAS,

and two smaller Pictures, by George Cruikshank, Jun., Printed in Colours.

PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.

CATCH HIM!
THE CRITICS.
JOAN OF ARC AT THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
THROUGH THE SNOW.
PUSS ASLEEP!
IS SHE? And several others.
Order at once of your Newsgent. Inland Postage, Twopence.

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," 198, STRAND, LONDON.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.

Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 29, at 7.30, Macfarren's ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, Madama Sherington, Madama Paley; Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. Santley. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 6s., 7s., and 10s. 6d. Haydn's CREATION, APRIL 5; MESSIAH, APRIL 12.

LONDON VOCAL CONCERTS, NEXT TUESDAY

EVENING, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Eight o'clock. Conductor, Mr. John Francis Burnett. Stalls, 6s.; Reserved Seats, 4s.; Area, 1s. At Austin's office, St. James's Hall; and the usual agents.

LAST NIGHTS of the CARL ROSA OPERA

COMPANY.—ADELPHI THEATRE. TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, PAUST: Monday, Wagner's "Flying Dutchman." Tuesday, "Bohemian Girl." Wednesday, "Faust." Thursday, "Marriage of Figaro"—Countess, Madame Blanche Cole; Susanna, Miss Julia Gaylard; and Cherubino, Mdlle. Marie Fechter. Doors open at 7.30; commence at Eight.

THE VAGABOND. By W. S. Gilbert. Every Evening

at Eight.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED, LARGEST, AND ONLY ACKNOWLEDGED COMPANY IN EUROPE, comprising FORTY ARTISTS OF EMINENCE. ALL THE YEAR ROUND, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT: MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, Three and Eight. Fancifuls, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. No fees. No charge for programmes. Children in arms will not be admitted.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

DOUBLE DAY'S WILL, by F. C. Burnand; and IN A COUNTRY HOUSE, by Mr. Conroy Grain. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—PRIZE

MEDALS will be given for the best Pictures Exhibited this Season. The GALLERY will REOPEN at EASTER.—For Particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT,"

"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—Burlington House.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—All Works of Painting, Architecture, or Engraving, intended for the ensuing Exhibition at the Royal Academy, must be sent in on Monday or Tuesday, April 1 and 2, and all works of Sculpture on Wednesday, April 3. No works can possibly be received after these dates, nor can any be accepted which have already been publicly exhibited in London. Frames.—All pictures and drawings must be in gilt frames; oil paintings under glass and drawings with wide margins are inadmissible. The regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained at the Royal Academy. Every possible care will be taken of works sent for exhibition, but the Royal Academy will not hold itself accountable in any case of injury or loss, nor can it undertake to pay the carriage of any package. The prices of works to be disposed of may be communicated to the Secretary, FRED. A. EATON, M.A., Sec.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1878.

While the British public, in common with other European States, has been waiting with what measure of patience it could command for the text of the Preliminary Treaty of Peace signed at St. Stefano, another matter of grave importance connected with the East has been thrust upon its attention. Last week the Council of the Governor-General of India passed in hot haste a Bill for the better regulation of the vernacular Native Press, authorising the Government to repress more promptly all seditious writing, extortion, and intimidation by vernacular journalists. We say "in hot haste," because on the same day on which the measure was introduced without notice, the Council, by a suspension of the standing orders, passed it through all its stages at a single sitting. It is applicable to Bombay, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, Oude, and the Punjab. It does not affect the newspapers printed in the English language, even when conducted by natives, but, as a measure of prevention, it covers the whole of the vernacular press in the provinces to which we have just referred. The gist of the law may be described in few words. Any district magistrate, or commissioner of police, may require the publisher of any vernacular paper in which has appeared anything offensive to the Government, or to high-class natives, to execute a bond undertaking to abstain from doing so in future, or, as an alternative, the editor may enter into an agreement to submit the proofs of his articles to an authorised officer. The subject was briefly touched upon in the House of Commons

on Tuesday evening last. It was not discussed, because no copy of the Act, and no full and authentic information of the motive of the Government in Calcutta in passing it, were then before the House. It was deemed that a premature debate upon the subject would be inexpedient. But no room for doubt was left that when the proper time shall arrive it is destined to come under very severe examination.

Of course, in a Dependency like that of our Indian Empire, teeming with populations of various Races, one can very well understand the wisdom of taking special precautions against the seditious manufacture of discontent. But the Act passed by the Council is, if anything, more extraordinary in the circumstances which characterised its legislation than the substance of the legislation itself. It comes under notice as might a thunderbolt from a blue sky. They who are responsible to the Parliament at home for a correct exposition of affairs in the East have hitherto represented the condition of her Majesty's Indian subjects as, politically at least, highly commendatory of the Viceroy's rule. No doubt was permitted to prevail in the mind of the English people as to the loyalty of the people at large. There might be difficulties of serious moment needing to be grappled with—difficulties of a financial as well as of a physical kind. But it was always assumed that the political temper and disposition of the people were in suitable response to the wise and disinterested rule to which, for many years past—indeed, ever since the Sepoy Mutiny—they have been subjected. It is impossible not to be struck with the contrast presented by recent official statements on this matter and the suddenness and severity of the measure just enacted for the regulation of the vernacular Press. It seems to indicate either an abrupt change in the sentiments of the people, or an equally abrupt change in the policy of the Government. Prior to the arrival of further and fuller evidence upon either of these points we are hardly justified in accepting any decisive conclusion upon the matter.

Be this, however, as it may, and whatever may be the judgment which a correct representation of the facts may necessitate, the affair is one which it is impossible for Englishmen to look upon without the most painful regret. To most of them the necessity of the measure, however strongly proved, will be a revelation of comparative failure for which they were totally unprepared. There was room, it is true, for surmising that between the governing and governed classes in India there could not but be some considerable difference of sentiment. No country prefers to be ruled by Foreigners, and between the East and the West there is so little genuine sympathy, so little that is common to both in social customs, religious prejudices, and habits of thought, that one has no right to be astonished if even the most considerate and beneficent rule should have failed of eliciting an ardently loyal response. But a population greedy of seditious aliment, acutely susceptible to utterances tending to throw contempt upon their rulers, and eager to listen to any mischievous stories which political malevolence can invent, is, if it really exist, a state of things hardly to be contemplated without humiliating emotions. It was hoped that education, justice, and kindness were rapidly raising the myriads of India above this condition. Experience has proved to the observing that much yet remained to be done, but hope was confidently cherished that things in this respect were yearly getting better. Are we to surrender the idea as too self-complacent and flattering? Are we to adopt the conclusion that progress is being made in an opposite direction? Does enlightenment call for severer repression than stolid ignorance, or does our tenure of India depend upon measures aimed at obstructing the circulation of free thought?

It will occur to most thoughtful people that the means resorted to by the late Act may prove in India, as they have frequently proved elsewhere, worse than inefficient for the purpose had in view. If there be a spirit of disloyalty among the people, repressive measures will only tend to drive it underneath the surface. We shall see less of it, but it will become more intense. Newspapers may be put down, but less open and legitimate modes of diffusing thought will be substituted for them. As in America, during the time of slavery, there was an "underground railway," so there is danger lest in India disloyal minds may propagate their disloyalty by methods invisible and undetectable to official penetration. And the evil is that when the means of repression already sanctioned are found to fail of their effect, other and sterner means are likely to be resorted to. Thus the character of British government in India would tend to become deteriorated. Despotism would be less tempered than it is now by noble aims and conscientious sense of responsibility, and almost insensibly and inevitably the last state of India would become worse than the first.

To results of somewhat this character the measure of the Council, whatever may be its justification, seems to point. The British public cannot but view it with unfeigned regret. The step now taken cannot easily be retrieved. There are some decisions which, even when bad, it would be worse to revoke. That will be a day of evil destiny which witnesses any abatement of the pride which Englishmen take in the rule of India. Should it ever become to them a cause of humiliation, the grasp of the

country upon its Eastern Empire will be sensibly loosened. Possibly, what has just occurred may rouse them to more serious thought, and so, out of what might appear to be a lamentable misfortune, even if not a political mistake, some compensation may in the end arise to both the Indian Empire and the United Kingdom.

THE COURT.

Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and the Marquis of Lorne attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. E. Capel Cure, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, officiated. The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy (Secretary of State for War) arrived at the castle and had an audience of, and dined with, the Queen.

Monday was the thirtieth anniversary of the birthday of Princess Louise of Lorne. The band of the 1st Life Guards, under the direction of Mr. Waterson, serenaded under the windows of her Royal Highness in the morning. Prince and Princess Christian dined with the Queen. The gentlemen and boys of the choir of St. George's Chapel sang in the corridor during her Majesty's dinner (under the direction of Sir George Elvey, Mus. Doc.), in commemoration of the Royal birthday.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the castle on Tuesday for town. Her Majesty travelled by special train to Paddington, and drove thence, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, to Buckingham Palace. Prince and Princess Christian also arrived at the palace. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne left Windsor Castle early in the day for Kensington Palace. The Queen held a Levée at Buckingham Palace, as hereinafter described. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince of Leiningen, and General Sir T. M. Biddulph dined with her Majesty at the palace. Princess Beatrice went to the Lyceum Theatre, accompanied by Miss Violet Lindsay.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Duchess of Argyll visited her Majesty on Wednesday. The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. The Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of her Majesty.

The Queen, during her few days' sojourn in town, paid various visits, and inspected several objects of art. Her Majesty, after holding a Drawingroom on Thursday, has returned to Windsor Castle.

Lady Abercromby has succeeded the Dowager Duchess of Athole as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

THE QUEEN'S LEVÉE.

The Queen held a Levée on Tuesday at Buckingham Palace, at which Princess Beatrice was present. The Prince of Wales arrived at the palace from Marlborough House, escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Leiningen, and the Duke of Teck were present at the Levée.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family, entered the throne room shortly after three o'clock. In attendance upon her Majesty were the Duchess of Wellington and Lady Abercromby, with the officers of state of the Royal household.

The Queen wore a dress and train of black silk, trimmed with plush and crape, and a long white tulle veil, surmounted by a diadem of diamonds and rubies. Her Majesty also wore a necklace, brooch, and earrings of rubies and diamonds, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the Victoria and Albert, the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

Princess Beatrice wore a dress of black silk, trimmed with black satin and Honiton lace. Head-dress, feathers, veil, diamonds, and pearls. Her Royal Highness also wore a necklace, brooch, and earrings of pearls, and the Order of Victoria and Albert, the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The diplomatic circle was attended by the principal members of the corps, and the general circle was numerously attended, about 200 presentations being made to the Queen.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

Her Majesty held a Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace on Thursday.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the garden entrance of the palace from Marlborough House escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., and Princess Beatrice were present. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were also present.

The Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the state saloons, under the command of the Earl of Coventry. The Royal Body-Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was also on duty, under the command of Lord Skelmersdale. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was mounted in the court of the palace.

The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal family, entered the throne-room at a quarter-past three o'clock.

In attendance on her Majesty were the Duchess of Wellington, Mistress of the Robes, and the other lords and ladies in waiting.

The Queen wore a dress and train of black velvet and satin trimmed with embroidered tulle and fringe, and a long white tulle veil surmounted by a coronet of diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace, brooch, and earrings of diamonds, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family orders.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of ponceau de Perse tulle, over pout de soie, draped with embossed satin, knots of pointe d'Alençon, with centre of single-stone diamonds; train and corsage to correspond. Head-dress—a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil; ornaments—pearls and diamonds; orders—Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Danish family order.

Princess Beatrice wore a dress of cream satin, trimmed with fringe, and a train of cream brocade satin. Head-dress—feathers, veil, diamond stars; ornaments—necklace, brooch, and earrings of emeralds and pearls; orders—Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The presentations in the diplomatic and general circle were numerous and distinguished.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Princess Louise of Lorne and the Duchess of Teck on Thursday week at Kensington Palace. The Prince dined with Lord Carlingford and Frances Countess Waldegrave at their residence in Carlton-gardens. Their Royal Highnesses went to the Olympic Theatre the next evening. The Prince hunted with Mr. Garth's foxhounds on Monday. His Royal Highness was present at the Queen's Levée on Tuesday, and, with the Princess, dined with her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. On Wednesday the Prince was present at the wedding of the Earl of Rosebery and Miss

Hannah de Rothschild at Christ Church, Down-street, and at the déjeuner which was given afterwards in Piccadilly. His Royal Highness presided in the evening at the annual dinner given at Willis's Rooms in aid of the funds of Princess Mary's Village Homes for Little Girls at Addlestone, Surrey. The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck were present. The Prince and Princess gave a dance on Thursday evening at Marlborough House. The Princess, with Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, has taken daily drives.

The Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Messina yesterday week on board the Minotaur from Malta. Her Royal Highness visited the town incognito, and afterwards proceeded to Palermo; after which she returned to Malta. The accouchement of the Duchess is expected shortly. The Duke of Edinburgh, with Prince Battenberg, arrived at Malta on Wednesday, on board the Antelope, from Constantinople.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein dined with the Secretary of State for India and the Marchioness of Salisbury on Wednesday at the family residence in Arlington-street, Piccadilly, and were afterwards present at the Marchioness's reception. Their Royal Highnesses dined with Viscount and Viscountess Holmsdale on Tuesday.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne attended the discourse at the Royal Institution yesterday week; the Princess also went to the Adelphi Theatre. Her Royal Highness and the Marquis dined with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Northcote on Wednesday, and were afterwards present at her Ladyship's reception.

The Duke of Cambridge entertained a party of noblemen and gentlemen at dinner on Saturday last at Gloucester House. Covers were laid for twenty-eight. The Duke presided on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the subscribers of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers, held at the Royal United Service Institution.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with Viscount and Viscountess Holmsdale on Saturday last.

The marriage of the Earl of Rosebery and Miss Hannah de Rothschild, daughter of the late Baron and Baroness Mayer de Rothschild, was celebrated on Wednesday. The ceremony was first performed at the district registrar's office, Mount-street, Berkeley-square. The bride wore a plain morning dress of brocade silk and a fur-lined cloak; her bonnet was trimmed with pearls, with a jewelled rose in the front. At half-past eleven o'clock the bridal party reassembled at Christ Church, Down-street, where the marriage ceremony was performed according to the ritual of the Church of England. Lord Rosebery was accompanied by Lord Carlington, who, in the absence of Captain Tyrwhitt through indisposition, acted as best man. The bride came accompanied by Mrs. Cohen and Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, and was received by the Earl of Beaconsfield, who escorted her to the altar and gave her away. She wore a princess dress of pearl white satin duchesse, with trimmings and deep flounces of point d'Alençon, divided by orange-blossom fringes. Over a wreath of orange-blossoms descended a large veil of point de l'aiguille, which descended to the flounces of the dress, and corresponded with the Alençon flounces. No jewels were worn except diamond and pearl earrings. The bridesmaids were the Misses Euphemia and Helen Lindsay, daughters of Sir Cutts and Lady Lindsay, cousins of the bride; the Hon. Mary Caroline Wyndham, daughter of Lord and Lady Leconfield; and Lady Emily Margaret Stanhope, daughter of Earl and Countess Stanhope. They were attired in dresses made in the style of Louis XVI. period, composed of white Sicilian, with long waistcoats richly embroidered in white silk, and ruffles of old lace; white silk hats of the same period, trimmed with marabout feathers and embroidery. Each of the bridesmaids wore a gold pendant, with monogram in rubies and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Rogers, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's, Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge were present, and signed the register. At the breakfast in Piccadilly the Prince of Wales proposed the healths of the bride and bridegroom, after which they left for Petworth House, Lord Leconfield's seat in Sussex. The Countess's travelling dress was of sapphire blue velvet, trimmed with blue fox fur, with pardessus and bonnet to match, and muff of the same fur. She wore sapphire earrings. The bridal gifts were of enormous value, conspicuous among them being the Rosebery family jewels. The Prince of Wales's present to Lord Rosebery was a dressing-case of Louis XVI. period of quaint design, the outer case being mounted with old silver work.

"DARBY AND JOAN."

This droll little couple, whom Miss Greenaway has depicted so primly and demurely walking together, in a most comfortable winter dress of the warmest furs, appear to be a brother and sister, with an evident family likeness; and it would not be easy to find two children more steadily behaved. They could, no doubt, to any friend who had gained their confidence, impart the confession of some adventurous and perilous aspirations; the little boy, at least, must have some occasional impulses to prove his agility in climbing or leaping, and may have indulged his fancy with an heroic dream of horses, dogs, and guns. But there will be time enough for all that by-and-by; they are both quite safe and out of harm's way for the present, and neither to their fond mother or aunt, nor to their faithful nurse, can they be a subject of uneasiness as we now behold them.

A DUST STORM ON THE STEPPE.

The vast and sterile plains of Central Asia, in the regions of Tartary and Mongolia and the Desert of Gobi, are exposed, like those of Arabia and the African Sahara, to the full sweep of violent winds, bringing clouds of fine sand or dust, which are much dreaded by the unlucky traveller or shepherd removing his flock to the nearest oasis for a chance of pasture. It is curious, indeed, to observe the first rising of such a whirlwind gathering of dust from the ground, in the mode of its formation not unlike a waterspout at sea. It moves obliquely forward and upward, revolving on its axis, and increasing in force and rapidity, as well as in volume, at a fearful rate, till it threatens to overwhelm and bury a whole caravan, men and camels and other beasts, in its momentary passage. The real danger, however, is not from the mass of sand, or other particles of matter, carried through the air, though almost suffocating for the time, but it is the terrible scorching heat that follows, as well as directly accompanies, this kind of storm. The excessive evaporation from the body dries up the skin, inflames the throat, and causes a burning thirst, with extreme difficulty of breathing; the contents of the water-bottles, or skins to hold water, are frequently absorbed by the heat; and many human beings, as well as other animals, have thus suffered a miserable death. Our Illustration, copied from a picture by a Russian artist who passed several years in Central Asia, gives a very characteristic view of the rising of a dust-storm on those plains.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

With an attendance of something like 40,000 spectators, it is doubtful if the popularity of the Croydon March Meeting can go much further, and the institution of the Grand International Hurdle-Race has certainly proved a very brilliant idea, for the interest taken in it far exceeds that which is felt in any steeplechase, the Grand National excepted. Beyond the defeat of Martha by the uncertain Gilestone, who gave the Irish mare 9 lb., and the poor exhibition of old Prodigal in the Hunters' Flat Race, which quite extinguished the hopes of his backers for the great hurdle-race, there was nothing worthy of note on the first day, and we may safely pass on to the chief event of the meeting. As the time approached for its decision Hesper (11 st. 12 lb.) became a tremendous favourite, the accident to Lord Lincoln (10 st. 9 lb.) having removed a most dangerous rival from his path. Nothing else was backed with much spirit, though Woodcock (12 st. 4 lb.), who won this race in 1876, had some staunch friends. Hesper, who displayed little of the brilliant jumping of which we had heard so much, lay off for the greater part of the distance; but the moment he was over the last flight of hurdles his fine speed told its inevitable tale, and he came on by himself and won as he chose by ten lengths. Woodcock might have been a fair second, but Jones pulled him up the moment that he found it was impossible to beat Hesper; and no merit attaches to the second and third places, gained by Ignition (10 st. 7 lb.) and Royal Oak II. (10 st. 10 lb.) respectively. As was the case with those giants among hurdle-racers, Lowlander and Chandos, Hesper could never get more than a mile on the flat, so we have still to puzzle over "the reason why" the erection of a few flights of hurdles is sufficient to convert a speedy "sprinter" into a stayer of the first water. Lord Lincoln broke down a long way from home; and Scamp (12 st.), last year's winner, was never in the least dangerous. Only six went for the United Kingdom Steeplechase on the Thursday, of whom Juggler (11 st. 13 lb.), the favourite, performed very indifferently; and Palm (11 st. 4 lb.), a mere shadow of his former self, was easily beaten by Verity (11 st. 5 lb.).

The sport at the West Somersetshire Steeplechases this week was not very grand; but we cannot pass over the fact that Mr. E. P. Wilson, one of the best of our gentlemen riders, steered nine winners in the two days, a feat almost without precedent in the history of steeplechasing.

The Great Southern Cup at the Plumpton Open Meeting was quite a second edition of the Waterloo Cup, as it brought out Braw Lass, Wedding Tour, Scorns Repose, Adelaide, Lord Douglas, Teesdale, Don Matteo, Master Banrigh, Highlander, and Queen Lydia, all of whom figured at Altcar last month. In the very first round Braw Lass went down before Galopin; and, though she figured to more advantage in the Purse, where she won three courses before breaking one of her toes, we fear that Mr. Brigg's favourite has become cunning. Scorns Repose was dead amiss when she succumbed to Hendon, and Wedding Tour seemed quite out of form when Lynn News beat her. Doon proved too fast for Adelaide, and ran through the stake in very meritorious style, making short work of Woodland King in the final spin. In the "decider" for the Purse, King Cole beat Blackbeard; and the Plate was divided between Berkeley and Stargazing. With one or two exceptions, Mr. Wentworth's judging gave great satisfaction, and Nailard slipped remarkably well. There was a good deal of talk of a match between Coomassie and Doon; but as the partisans of the latter wished to make the affair depend entirely upon speed to the hare, the owners of the little heroine naturally declined, though perfectly willing to match her for £1000 a side to run the best of three courses at Altcar.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last the Oxford University Athletic Sports took place, and, judging by results, the Dark Blues will be able to send a formidable team to Lilliebridge next month. In the 100 Yards E. C. Treppin beat M. Shearman easily by two yards, the latter's training for the 440 Yards—which he won as he liked in 51 2-5 sec.—having probably impaired his speed. The victory of H. C. Jenkins in the Mile was a great surprise, and his time (4 min. 33 3-5 sec.) was very good, which cannot be said of that of A. Goodwin in the Three Miles, as he took 16 min. 9 sec. to run the distance; still, he had no one to beat, and will doubtless be much flattered by the time of the Inter-University Sports. We must not omit to mention that the Half-Mile fell to a really good man in H. A. Whateley, who finished very fast, and covered the distance in 2 min. 14 5-5 sec.

The second race for the Cross-Country Championship took place on Saturday last, the holders, the Thames Hare and Hounds, being opposed by the South London and Spartan Harriers. P. H. Stenning (T. H. and H.) came in first; but the Spartans secured the next five places, and gained an easy victory by 37 points against 51, the South Londoners cutting a very poor figure. The Thames Club was terribly weakened by the loss of Mason, Dicker, Green, and Duncan, and Fuller was so much out of form that he was quite useless.

Undoubtedly the most sporting affair of the week has been the International Six Days' Competition at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, promoted by Sir John Astley, who has guaranteed prizes to the amount of £750. Despite the absence of E. P. Weston and Crossland from illness, and the fact that Howes declined to enter, the affair has excited intense interest, and the Hall is crowded each day. It seems rather a pity that O'Leary is allowed a separate track; still the advantage—if such it be—is very slight, and it is, perhaps, quite as well to extend every possible courtesy to a man who has been plucky enough to journey from America to compete. On this occasion walking is not a *sine qua non*, each man being allowed to "make the best of his way," as walking or running at pleasure is technically called; still, all those who now appear to have a chance have relied mainly on "fair heel and toe." O'Leary is a good deal heavier than he was when he defeated Weston in such grand style in April last, and does not look so well, still he holds a good lead, and is generally thought to have the race at his mercy. Vaughan changes a good deal, sometimes striding along in grand style, and sometimes becoming very slow. Corkey, who showed a very bold front at the end of the second day, is palpably tiring; and, in point of apparent freshness, no one can compare with "Blower" Brown. At four o'clock on Thursday the scores of the leaders were as follow:—O'Leary, 339 miles; Vaughan, 327; Brown, 311; Ide, 276; Corkey, 262; J. Smith, 261; and M'Leary, 226. By five o'clock O'Leary had completed 344 miles; Vaughan, 332 miles; and "Blower" Brown, who, like Vaughan, was trotting, had gone 315 miles. The race will finish at ten o'clock this (Saturday) evening.

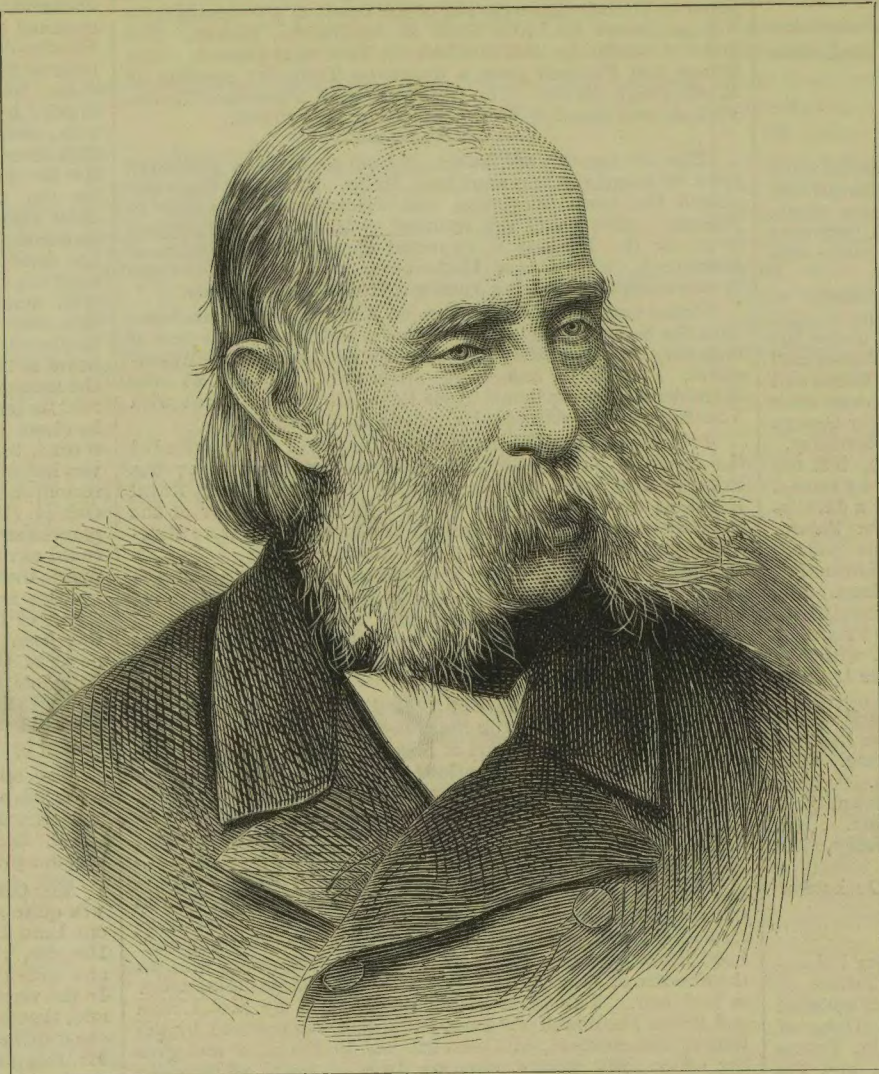
The annual regatta held at Henley-on-Thames is this year fixed for Thursday and Friday, July 4 and 5.

The new Ascot and Aldershot Railway, a branch of the London and South-Western system, was opened on Monday for public traffic with a service of trains between Waterloo, Camberley, Frimley, Bagshot, and Ascot.

ARCHDUKE FRANCIS CHARLES OF AUSTRIA.

This aged Prince of the Imperial and Royal Family of Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia, who would have been Emperor if he had not chosen to withdraw in favour of his son Francis Joseph, died at Vienna a fortnight ago. He was second son of the Emperor Francis I., who reigned from 1792 to 1835, and who was the first Sovereign to be styled Emperor of Austria. The preceding Monarchs of that line had borne the title of Roman Emperor, or "Kaiser," but had more commonly been spoken of as "Emperors of Germany." Francis I. was compelled by the first Napoleon to renounce that title, and took the title of "Emperor of Austria" instead. He was succeeded, in 1835, by the Emperor Ferdinand I., his eldest son, who was of imbecile mind, and who abdicated in the revolutionary troubles of 1848, leaving no son. The Archduke Francis Charles was brother to the Emperor Ferdinand, their mother being the Empress Maria Theresa, a daughter of King Ferdinand of the Two Sicilies. He had married, in 1824, Princess Sophia, a daughter of King Maximilian I. of Bavaria, and had several children. The eldest of these, Francis Joseph, born in August, 1830, is the present Emperor of Austria, his father having renounced the right to succeed Ferdinand I. The Archduke Francis Charles's second son, Ferdinand Maximilian, born in 1832, was, unhappily, persuaded to let himself be made Emperor of Mexico, in 1864, under the patronage of the late Emperor Napoleon III. He was betrayed, abandoned, and put to death in that country, three years afterwards. The Imperial and Royal Family descended originally from Count Rudolf of Hapsburg, who was elected Emperor by the Diet of German Princes in the thirteenth century. But the male lineage of the Hapsburgs died out, in 1740, with the Emperor Charles VI. His daughter, Maria Theresa, was then allowed to become Empress, as well as Queen of Hungary and Bohemia. She was the wife of Francis of Lorraine, Grand Duke of Tuscany, who is the proximate ancestor of the now reigning Imperial House of Hapsburg-Lorraine; his son being the celebrated Emperor Joseph II.

The Archduke Francis Charles led a quiet and retired life. A correspondent at Vienna writes of him:—"His death is universally regretted throughout the country. He never took any share in politics, and never so much as advised the Emperor in State matters. His praises are on everybody's lips; his liberality to the poor, and his kind, simple manner, won the hearts of all. The Emperor was profoundly attached to his father, and the blow is a severe one for him. The Austrians quarrel enough among themselves, but they and the Hungarians are devoted to the dynasty, and the Archduke's death is, if not a national calamity, at all events a public misfortune. The town is hung with black flags, and all private and public festivities have been suspended. It may be said of Archduke Francis Charles, as it was of the Prince Consort, that a nation mourns the loss."



THE LATE ARCHDUKE FRANCIS CHARLES, FATHER OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The funeral took place on Wednesday week, in the Capuchin Friars' Church at Vienna, which contains the Imperial family crypt. Among the foreign mourners who attended on the occasion were Prince Amadeo of Italy; Prince George of Saxony; Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern (representing the German Emperor William, King of Prussia); and Prince Leopold of Bavaria; while the Nuncio was specially appointed by Leo XIII. as his deputy. The other Courts were represented by their Ambassadors and Ministers. The Legislatures of Austria and Hungary were represented by

their Presidents. Vienna, as well as several of the provincial capitals, sent deputations, who were likewise commissioned to express the sorrow and homage of their fellow-citizens. The portrait is from a photograph by Madame Rosa Jenik, of Vienna.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH TREATY OF PEACE.

We present several Illustrations, from sketches by our Special Artist, of the scenes at San Stefano, near Constantinople, on Saturday, the 3rd inst., when the preliminaries of the Treaty of Peace were signed, and the Grand Duke Nicholas announced this consummation to the Russian soldiery. The *Daily News* correspondent has supplied the following animated description of those proceedings:—

"For several days past the signing of the Treaty of Peace had been momentarily expected, and the public feeling, harassed by the tedious delay of the much-desired event, became more and more impressionable, as day followed day and reports of the conclusion of peace succeeded rumours of a general European war. The statements of the demands of Russia were followed by stories of suspicious movements of the fleet, and even of the landing of British troops on Turkish ground. For days it had seemed as if we were standing on a volcano. Large patrols of soldiers paced the streets confessedly to guard against an expected popular movement, although the quiet was perfect and no disturbance occurred. The hush was almost ominous in its completeness. The smallest hints or rumours spread everywhere like lightning, and the situation was discussed earnestly and in undertones on all sides. Such was the anxiety of the alarmists, that their distorted vision made them discover in the white tents of the Turkish army on the distant hills north of the city the camp of the Russians drawing insidiously nearer the city gates. Every steamer to San Stefano was crowded.

"We had been having delightful, spring-like, summer weather until Saturday evening, when the clear sky became clouded, and it was evident that a storm was brewing. 'Now,' said the superstitious, 'this sudden change means a change in the peaceful aspect of the political horizon, and to-morrow we shall find ourselves in the new war.' But as the storm was gathering that night the last threatening war clouds dispersed and disappeared, and the bright dawn of peace was near at hand.

In a house by the seaside at San Stefano, shaken by the increasing gale that tore across the Sea of Marmora, were busy all night long the secretaries of both diplomatic bodies copying and arranging for the signatures the Treaty of Peace, the result of the now concluded negotiations. All night long Prince Tzereteleff dictated the treaty to his colleague, Chebachoff, who wrote and wrote through the long hours until the document was finished. Although wearied by continuous labour, these two secretaries, appreciating the value of their work, kept at their task, only stopping for refreshment and to



HOUSE AT SAN STEFANO IN WHICH THE TREATY OF PEACE WAS SIGNED BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA.



A DUST STORM ON THE STEPPES OF CENTRAL ASIA.

listen to the scratch of the reeds of the Turkish secretaries in an adjoining room, busy with their own copy, until the dull dawn found them still at the table. Then, the last word being on paper, they slept amid the confusion of documents, maps, and volumes, as a soldier sleeps in his harness.

"Scarcely was it daylight when, notwithstanding the storm, there was an unusual movement in the village. There was a general idea that peace was to be signed that day. The steamers from Constantinople came rolling along through the rough sea, overlaid with excursionists attracted by the review which had been announced to take place in celebration of the anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne. Greeks, Bulgarians, Turks, and Russians crowded the little village, besieging the restaurants, swarming about the doors of houses whence were supposed to issue some of the great personages who were to become famous in history, all impatiently awaiting the hour of two, the appointed time of the review. The horses of the Grand Duke and his staff were gathered about the entrance to his quarters, and keen-eyed spectators ready to interpret the slightest movement of the Commander-in-Chief formed unbroken ranks around the group of horses in the street.

"One o'clock passed. Two o'clock passed, and still no movement. People began to grow serious, began to feel that something was in the air, was sure that this was the decisive moment, that peace and war were trembling in the scale, and one said to the other, solemnly, 'This is an event in history,' and each believed himself an actor in the scene, such was the impressiveness of the scene. At length word was given out that the review was postponed until three o'clock; but that hour came and went, and brought only another postponement for an hour. Later, rain fell, but the people remained at their posts.

"At last their patience was rewarded. About four o'clock the Grand Duke mounted and rode to the Diplomatic Chancery, where he asked at the door, 'Is it ready?' and then galloped towards the hill where the army was drawn up. Here we halted again for a few moments, wondering what would happen next. Finally, a carriage came whirling out of the village toward us. General Ignatieff was in it, and when he approached he rose and said,

"I have the honour to congratulate your Highness on the signature of peace."

"There was a long, loud shout. Then the Grand Duke, followed by about a hundred officers, dashed forward to where the troops were formed on rising ground close by the sea-coast, just behind San Stefano lighthouse, and began riding along the lines. As he passed the soldiers did not know that peace had been signed, as it was still unannounced; but soon the news spread, and the cheering grew louder and more enthusiastic. There were Schouvaloff's and Rauch's divisions, with the sharpshooters of the Guard, and cavalry and artillery in line, and the Grand Duke passed between the ranks in review. Very different, indeed, was the appearance of these soldiers now and that of the same men months ago. During their interval of rest they had patched and cleaned their clothes, repaired and polished their boots, washed and brushed up generally, so that they looked as trim and neat as could be.

"After riding between the lines the Grand Duke halted on a little eminence, whence all the troops could be seen, and formally made the announcement of the peace:—

"I have the honour to inform the army that, with the help of God, we have concluded a Treaty of Peace."

"Then another shout burst forth from twenty thousand throats, rising, swelling, and dying away. There was a general feeling of relief and satisfaction. I must say, however, that the news of peace was not greeted with anything like the wild excitement and enthusiasm caused by the Emperor's proclamation of war at Kischeneff last April. There stood the famous regiment of Peter the Great, the Praobrajensky, often the first to attack in many of the late battles of the war. There were the troops who had faced the enemy on the bleak summits of the Balkans at Araba Konak for a long, cold, and terrible month. There were the men who had toiled over the slippery mountain paths, scantily fed, thinly dressed, dragging the heavy guns across into the valley, finding, after their struggles with cold, hunger, and fatigue, a desperate enemy ready to resist them on every hill-top. These were the same brave fellows who had made the long march from Sofia to Philippopolis, who had run that race for enormous stakes with Suleiman's army, and finally threw their great force against the wall of the Rhodope mountains, and smashed it to pieces. These were the men whose courage, devotion, and unparalleled endurance will go down to history. And there, gathered scarcely more than a rifle-shot away, was the enemy they had found worthy of their steel. For on the crest of the neighbouring hill stood the Turks in groups, interested spectators of the scene; these very fellows who had kept the snowy ridge of Shandarnik, defending gallantly the great gate of Roumelia, and who at last, after a memorable retreat, had fought like heroes on the hills at Stanimaka. These two armies stood looking at each other at this moment of final peace. Like true soldiers, they had learned to respect and esteem each other, and welcomed peace as an honourable finish to the fight which they cared not to prolong. It was the beginning of a new friendship formed on the basis of actual experience of qualities that had hitherto been unrecognised.

"After the review, gathering his officers about him where the priest stood ready for the Te Deum, the Grand Duke spoke briefly and emphatically, saying:

"To an army which has accomplished what you have, my friends, nothing is impossible."

"Then all dismounted, uncovered, and a solemn service was conducted, the soldiers all kneeling. A few ladies were present at this ceremony. Among others, I noticed Madame Ignatieff kneeling on a fur rug beside her carriage. All the Generals except Skobelev were in attendance. He was back in Tchataldja. Baron Lowenhaupt and Captain Bolla, the Austrian Military Attaché, the former wearing the cross of St. Vladimir, received for coolness under fire, the latter with the St. George, for acting as Skobelev's aide-de-camp, on the day he took the redoubts on the Loftcha road; Colonel Gaillard, the French Attaché, who has been with the Grand Duke ever since the army was mobilised, eighteen months ago, decorated with the St. Vladimir around his neck; Major Liegnitz, the Prussian Attaché, with the St. George, for services at the Grivica redoubt; Lieutenant Green, the American Attaché, wearing the St. Vladimir, for the last Balkan campaign; and, finally, the two Swiss Attachés, who had arrived just in time for the Te Deum. These officers, with a few Correspondents who had followed the army, were the foreign witnesses of the closing scene. Of the Correspondents who, eighty strong, joined the head-quarters at Ploesti only five now remain with the army.

"Never has a peace been celebrated under more dramatic and picturesque conditions, or with more impressive surroundings. The two armies face to face, the clearing storm, the waning light of day, the rush of the wind, and the near wash of the wave mingling with the chant of the priests and the responses of the soldiers, and the roar of the Sea of Marmora swelling and falling. The landscape, always of great beauty,

now formed a wonderfully appropriate background to the picture. Across the fretting, chafing waters of the sea, the dome and slender minarets of St. Sophia came up sharply against the sky, the dominant points in the interesting silhouette of distant Stamboul. Away to the south, the Princes Islands rose like great mounds, dark and massive, against the distant Asiatic shore, and behind them we knew was hidden the English fleet. Above and far beyond the white peak of Mount Olympus unveiled for the moment its majestic summit as the rays of the ruddy sunset were reflected from the snow-covered flanks.

"The religious ceremony over, the Grand Duke took his stand, and the army began to file past with a swinging, rapid stride, in forcible contrast to the weary pace with which they used to drag themselves slowly along at the end of that long and exhausting chase, scarcely at times able to put one foot before the other. The night was falling, and darkness settled quickly over the scene. When we left the spot the Grand Duke was still sitting immovable on his horse, and the troops were still passing. As we rode down into the village we could hear the joyful shouts still ringing in the air, and the measured tramp, tramp, going off in the darkness. So ends the war of 1877-78."

The house close to the seaside which was occupied by General Ignatieff at San Stefano, and in which the treaty was actually signed by himself and Safvet Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, is shown in one of our Illustrations. The larger Engraving which fills two pages of this Number represents the interior of the apartment where the Plenipotentiaries met, and the scene at the moment of their signing the treaty. "It was," says another correspondent, "an elegantly-furnished room, about twenty-five feet square, upholstered in blue with yellow flowers and stripes, and carpeted with the produce of the looms of Smyrna in green and red. Porcelain vases of evergreens stood in each window. At the opposite side of the room from the windows was a divan, in front of which stood a large table covered with maps. General Ignatieff and M. de Nelidoff took their seats with their backs to the window, so that they could scrutinise every play of feature which at this supreme moment must surely break through the impassive stolidity of the two representative Turks commissioned to ratify the defeat of their nation and its consequences. Safvet Pasha sat on Ignatieff's right, there being a small round table before these two functionaries. Sadoullah Bey was near the centre of the room in a large fauteuil bordered with heavy gilt fringe. The other occupants of the room were Prince Tzereteff, M. Basil, and the Turkish secretary. When all was ready, General Ignatieff and Safvet signed simultaneously, the latter holding the document on his hand as he wrote, after the Turkish manner; the Russian writing on the table. Each then took the other's paper, and signed again, and the Treaty of San Stefano was completed."

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The definitive treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey has been signed by the Emperor Alexander at St. Petersburg, and has been sent by special messengers to the different Courts of Europe. It will probably reach London by the end of this week. The *Times* of Thursday, in its Vienna correspondence, furnishes a more precise account of some of the territorial and political arrangements than had before appeared. The negotiations are still going on for the reference of all or some of these matters to the proposed European Congress at Berlin. It is rumoured that there is now a disposition on the part of Russia to allow the Congress itself to decide what articles of the treaty shall be considered of European interest, while Great Britain insists on having the whole submitted to the Congress for its approval. England and Austria are said to be in conference with one another upon the adoption of a combined policy; and the Austrian Prime Minister, Count Andrássy, has obtained from the Hungarian Delegation a vote of credit for the cost of military preparations, contingent upon the exigencies of the Eastern Question.

The position of the Russian army in the neighbourhood of Constantinople is still watched by the other foreign Governments with continual uneasiness. It has drawn closer to the upper end of the Bosphorus; and in the bay of Buyukdere, which is situated just above Therapia on the European shore of the Bosphorus, a Russian Imperial yacht, with two other Russian vessels, has lately been moored. The Russian Imperial Guards were to have been brought there for embarkation and conveyance home across the Black Sea. This, however, is strongly objected to by the Porte; and it is also stated that the British squadron would have immediate orders to move up the Bosphorus, if the Russian troops came to Buyukdere. Several of our ships at Besika Bay were also ordered, in that event, to join the squadron of Admiral Commerell at Gallipoli, to secure the Dardanelles. It must be observed that the Russians have occupied all the principal bays and harbours in the Aegean Sea between Kavala and the Gulf of Saros, and that they practically hold the northern shore of the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus, from Tchaskoi to the Black Sea, thus making a circle round Constantinople. Military men consider their position a very strong one. They can either land or embark troops on the shores of the Black Sea, at Varna or Bourgas, or just outside the northern outlet of the Bosphorus. It was at the beginning of last week that they occupied Zekerkoï and the powder manufactory of Ajatli, as well as several villages round Constantinople, and moved forward on Kapanaria, Yarin Bourgas, and Agatshli. The place named Zekerkoï thus occupied by the Russians lies on the edge of the most northerly plateau running down towards the entrance of the Bosphorus, on the Black Sea side. Rumeli Kavak, Karibdje, Kilia, and the other small forts at the entrance of the Bosphorus, lie directly at the feet of the position occupied; so that, these works being mostly strand batteries, open on the land side, the Muscovites could march in at any moment and close the entrance to the Black Sea. By the latest news we are informed that the Russian vessels which were at Buyukdere have quitted the Bosphorus, and are now at San Stefano.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, in order to obviate the difficulties that have arisen about the military escort in connection with his proposed visit to the Sultan, has proposed to come to Constantinople by sea. The Sultan would then return the Grand Duke's visit by going on board the Russian Imperial yacht. Nothing, however, is yet definitely arranged.

A German paper gives the following particulars respecting the new territorial arrangements in the Balkan Peninsula:—Servia is to get 164 geographical square miles, containing 216,000 inhabitants, of whom 92,000 are Mussulmans. Montenegro is increased by 58 square miles, containing 45,000 inhabitants, including 15,000 Mussulmans. The Dobruja, comprising 199 square miles and 194,000 inhabitants, of whom 100,000 are Mussulmans, is destined for Roumania. The new Bulgarian State extends over 2562 square miles, with 3,822,000 inhabitants, of whom 1,430,000 are Mussulmans. Turkey thus loses 2983 square miles and 4,277,000 inhabitants. If the

Russian programme is carried out, Turkey will lose two thirds of her territory and two thirds of her population.

The Greek insurrection in Thessaly and Epirus seems likely to be checked by the arrival of Turkish naval and military forces. Admiral Hobart Pasha having agreed not to bombard the villages on the coast of Thessaly, the leaders of the insurgents consented to enter into negotiations at Volo, on condition that he should recognise them as members of the Provisional Government and not as malcontents. It is reported that Hobart Pasha offered the insurgents autonomy. Some fighting has been going on at Agia, near Mount Olympus, between a thousand insurgents and the same number of Turks; and an engagement has been fought at Armyro, in which there were many killed. The Turks have burnt the villages of Rapsani and Krania, in Macedonia. A band of two hundred volunteers, fully equipped, have set out from Syra for the insurgent provinces. At Athens, the works on the fortifications of the Piræus are proceeding actively. The Duke of Edinburgh has arrived at Syra, and was received with great enthusiasm.

News from Crete says that, after a conditional acceptance of the armistice, the Governor of the island ordered the Turkish troops to evacuate Vamos, Pyrgos, and Neochorion. The Christians thereupon entered those villages, which they found utterly devastated. Excited by this, the insurgents burnt the Governor's house and some of the Turkish forts. The Christians suspect that the Turks merely proposed an armistice in order to gain time for bringing up reinforcements, and a renewal of hostilities is expected. The Greek leader Sphakiaides is besieging Fort Franco Castel, the garrison of which is negotiating for a surrender. The National Assembly of Cretans has nominated Prince Ypsilanti, M. Renieri, director of the National Bank of Athens, and MM. Costaras and Sphakianakis to represent and support the rights of the island before Europe. The Assembly is organising a provisional administration to act in the name of the King of Greece.

A bluebook has been issued containing official correspondence respecting the relations between Turkey and Greece. The despatches extend from June 9, 1877, to Feb. 12. Another Parliamentary paper contains some papers respecting the representation of Greece in the Congress. On the 9th inst. Lord Derby sent a despatch to the European Powers stating that the Government were of opinion that the Greek Kingdom was fairly entitled to be represented in the Congress. On this being communicated to the Greek Government, the Foreign Minister telegraphed the thanks of the King for "this fresh mark of goodwill towards Greece."

On Wednesday official despatches were laid before Parliament respecting the ill-treatment to which Drs. Leslie, Neville, and Kirkpatrick, and Mr. Bell, an artist of the *Illustrated London News*, were subjected by the Russian. The Russian Government, in reply to the representations which have been made to it on the subject by the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, states that the Grand Duke extremely regrets the occurrence, and that he has given stringent orders for an inquiry to be opened immediately and the guilty persons rigorously punished.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Senate on Thursday, the 14th inst., discussed the State of Siege Bill, and concluded the general debate upon it. Next day the House passed to the examination of the clauses of the bill, and the first two articles were passed in the form supported by the Government. The debate upon the State of Siege Bill was continued on Saturday last, and was again adjourned. The Amnesty Bill was also discussed, and the debate adjourned, on the motion of M. Batbie. The third article of the State of Siege Bill was passed on Monday by 148 to 113, in the form adopted by the Chamber of Deputies. The article stipulates that in the event of a dissolution of the Chamber a state of siege cannot be declared by the President of the Republic until the new elections are completed, except in case of war. The bill as a whole was afterwards passed by 153 to 100. On Tuesday the Estimates of the Ministries of Finance, Justice, and Foreign Affairs were adopted; and the House proceeded with the discussion of the Press Law.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 14th inst. the adjourned debate upon the bill authorising the purchase of railways by the State came on for discussion. M. Freycinet, Minister of Public Works, who has now recovered from his recent indisposition, supported the bill and defended the plan which the Government proposed to adopt for obtaining the necessary funds. The purchase of the railways would not, he added, render it necessary to suspend the public works already commenced. A motion for the adjournment of the House having been put and rejected by 340 votes to 171, the Chamber resolved to pass to the discussion of the clauses of the Bill. On the 15th, M. de Freycinet's railway scheme was adopted by 357 to 94. The question throughout the discussion was whether the small distressed companies in the West should be bought up by the State or by the Orleans Company with a State guarantee. The former solution has been accepted by the Chamber. On Saturday last the House, by 231 votes to 100, passed the bill granting the ways and means for the purchase of the secondary railways by the State. M. Léon Say moved on Monday that the Budget of Receipts should be placed on the order of the day for Thursday. The motion was supported by M. Gambetta, on the ground that the time had come to assert the confidence of the House in the Government and the future of the Republic, and it was adopted on a division by 436 to 34. On Tuesday the Customs convention with Spain was voted by 248 against 158.

A Committee of thirty-three members has been elected by the Bureaux of the Chamber in order to examine the draught of the new Customs treaties. The majority of the Committee are said to be moderate Protectionists.

A meeting of senators, deputies, and leading members of the mercantile world was held on Monday morning at the Ministry of the Interior. The manufacturers of the Department du Nord declared that the crisis in the trade in textile fabrics had reached a point of extreme severity. The General Association of French Industry also met this morning, and passed a resolution protesting against the new Customs tariff.

The strikes in France are reported to be extending. A telegram from Limoges states that 3000 men have ceased to work.

The Budget Committee resolved on Monday to recommend the following supplementary votes in consideration of the Exhibition:—£20,000 to the President of the Republic, £10,000 to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Public Works, £4000 to each of the other Ministers, and 10 per cent increase of wages during to the Exhibition to the workmen in all the public establishments. The Budget Committee has reported in favour of the supplementary vote of 2,500,000*fr.* asked for by the Minister of Marine for the crews, victualling, and general stores of the fleet.

At Marseilles M. Amot (Republican) has been elected to the Chamber of Deputies by 4423 votes; M. Hugues (Radical) receiving 4284 votes, and M. Blanqui 564. At Alais M. Farrand has been returned without opposition.

The Academy of Sciences on Monday, by thirty-four to nineteen, elected M. Tisserand, director of the Toulouse Observatory, as the successor of M. Leverrier.

At the Odéon on Monday night "Joseph Balsamo," a new drama by M. Alexandre Dumas, based on his father's romance on Cagliostro, was brought out with great splendour.

The town of Toulon has received from M. Paul Rouvière, an inhabitant, a legacy of 200,000*fr.* to build a boys' school conducted by lay teachers.

ITALY.

The 14th inst. being the birthday of King Humbert, his Majesty reviewed the troops quartered in Rome. The Queen and the Princess of Carignan and Naples witnessed the ceremony, and, together with the King, were loudly cheered by the crowd. At one o'clock King Humbert received deputations of senators and deputies, who came to congratulate him.

King Humbert has conferred the Order of the Annunziata on the President of the Senate and on Signor Depretis.

Signor Cairoli had not succeeded in forming a Ministry at the time our early edition was put to press.

HOLLAND.

In the Second Chamber on the 15th inst. a bill introduced by the Government for the purpose of determining the balance of the accounts for the Dutch Indies in 1867 was rejected by 37 votes against 25, in consequence of the great irregularities which appear to have been committed. The Chamber by this vote is said to have expressed its disapproval of the financial administration of the Indies. In consequence of this vote, M. Van Rees, the Vice-President of the Indian Council, resigned.

M. Metscher, Governor of the West Coast of Sumatra, has been appointed a member of the Indian Council.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation yesterday week again discussed the grant of 60,000,000 *fl.*; and a resolution was moved by Herr Schup that, in the event of the development of Eastern affairs rendering a display of the military forces unavoidable for the protection of the material interests of the Monarchy, the common Ministry should be empowered to incur, with the assent of the Cis-Leithan and Trans-Leithan Governments, an expenditure not exceeding 60,000,000 *fl.* This resolution was adopted by 11 votes against 9. On Monday last the Provisional Budget for the next three months, and the extraordinary military expenditure contained in the Budget, was passed to the amount of 3,000,000 *fl.*, which has no connection, however, with the extraordinary credit of 60,000,000 *fl.* In Wednesday's sitting the two reporters upon the vote of 60,000,000 *fl.* made statements in support of their respective views on the subject, the one being in favour of the grant and the other opposing it. Afterwards a large number of delegates addressed the Assembly for and against the proposal. The debate was adjourned.

The Hungarian Delegation on Tuesday voted unanimously the vote of credit of 60,000,000 *fl.* asked by the Austro-Hungarian Government. Count Andrassy during the debate said that Prince Bismarck would scarcely have undertaken to preside at the Congress if the actual conditions of peace were merely to be registered by it. Count Andrassy further stated that not only his personal intercourse with Prince Bismarck, but also the relations between the two States, had always been most frank, trustworthy, and cordial, and so they would remain. The Count reminded the Delegation of his previous declarations as to the views of the Government in regard to recent events and to the future, and said he thought he had gone as far in those explanations as was judicious.

RUSSIA.

The ratifications of the treaty between Russia and Turkey were exchanged last Sunday at St. Petersburg, and the conditions were to be communicated to the Powers.

The Government has ordered the formation of twenty new divisions, making in all 260,000 men, and the calling out of 200,000 militia. These measures are adopted, it is stated, in order to put the Baltic ports in a state of defence.

According to official statements, the whole amount of a new issue of Treasury Bonds for 50,000,000 roubles was subscribed on the 14th inst.

AMERICA.

Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, speaking before the Senate Finance Committee on Monday, firmly opposed the repeal of the Resumption Act, and said that the Government were satisfactorily progressing towards the resumption of specie payments, and had already practically abolished the gold premium and reduced the volume of the National Bank Notes and greenbacks.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana has ordered the release of Mr. Anderson, who was recently sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for malpractices at the election of Mr. Hayes.

CANADA.

An Ottawa telegram states that the new Temperance Act of the Dominion Government, which has been introduced into the Senate, confers the power upon any county or city to prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal, mechanical, and sacramental purposes.

A riot occurred at Toronto on Monday, in consequence of a lecture delivered by Mr. O'Donovan Rossa. Revolvers were used during the disturbance. Fresh attempts at rioting made on Tuesday night were suppressed.

INDIA.

The Viceroy of India on Monday last unveiled the statue to Lord Canning at Calcutta. His Excellency, together with Lady Lytton and their suite, proceeded at ten p.m. to Simla.

At the sitting of the Council of the Governor-General of India on the 14th inst. the bill was passed for the better regulation of the native press. In the course of the debate it was explained that the operation of the measure was confined to papers in the vernacular, as they alone appealed to the ignorant classes. The Government did not object to fair criticism of its acts, but the articles against which the bill was directed were not of that character. They attacked established institutions in a manner which no country in the world would suffer. Lord Lytton said it was his deliberate judgment that the bill was imperatively called for by the supreme law of the safety of the State. English rule and the English race were maligned in the vernacular press, and sometimes sedition was openly preached. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* states that the provisions of this Act have been extended to Bombay, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, Oude, and the Punjab. The immediate passing of this measure into law was deemed by the Government to be of such grave and paramount importance that the bill was introduced without the customary notice, the standing orders were also suspended, and the bill was carried through all its stages at a single sitting of the council. The correspondent gives a number of quotations from the native papers, and says that it is worthy of note that some of the most seditious of these attacks are published in Maharratta papers, and that the most disloyal of all the papers is published in Holkar's capital—Indore.

The Indian Budget was officially published on Wednesday

last. The accounts for 1876-7 show the revenue to have been £56,022,277, and the ordinary expenditure £58,205,055. The loss entailed by the famine was £3,450,000, and the deficit amounted to £2,182,778, exclusive of £3,809,288 expended in productive works. In the regular estimates for 1877-8 the revenue is stated at £56,310,900, the ordinary expenditure at £62,113,000, and the loss by the famine—virtually a deficit—at £3,431,000, excluding £4,877,000 expended in productive works. The surplus on the ordinary account, excluding famine expenditure, is £3,069,000. The Budget estimates for 1878-9 include £2,750,000 for provincial rates and taxes, hitherto shown separately, thus giving the whole. The new famine taxation appears for a gross amount of £1,200,000; arrears of land revenue, £671,000; ordinary expenditure, £61,094,000, including £500,000 famine expenditure in Madras. The surplus is estimated at £2,156,000, exclusive of £4,555,000 expended in productive works. The loss on exchange is estimated at £3,000,000, on an amount of £17,000,000 remitted. The Budget is accompanied by an important minute from the Viceroy relative to the active prosecution of railways and irrigation works, and the prevention of famine through the agency of the local Governments, with ample precautionary measures to secure economy and financial regularity.

General Sir Arthur Borton, K.C.B., has been offered and has accepted the Governorship of Malta.

The Queen has conferred upon Mr. William Arthur White, her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Belgrade, the Companionship of the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath.

Mr. James Caird, C.B., has been requested by the Government of India to serve on the Commission to inquire into the subject of famines, and with that object will join the Commission in India early in October.

The *Times* of Wednesday morning publishes a protest addressed by Roumania to the Powers against the demand that she should abandon the strip of Bessarabia which was given to her after the Crimean War, and that she should take in exchange the Dobrudja.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of the Hon. Francis John Pakenham, now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Copenhagen, to be her Majesty's Minister and Consul-General to the Republic of Chili. The *Gazette* also announces the appointment of Mr. James George Ferguson Russell, now a Second Secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Copenhagen.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

About 7000 persons visited the Grosvenor Gallery last Saturday, on which day Sir Coutts Lindsay allowed the exhibition to be open to the public without charge.

In the lecture theatre of the Museum on Thursday the medals and prizes won by the students of the South Kensington Schools in the local and national competition of 1877 were distributed by Earl Stanhope.

The classes and night schools, lectures, &c., of the Working Men's College, which have been for ten years carried on at 91, Blackfriars-road, will, on the 25th inst., be removed to larger premises, 143, Upper Kennington-lane.

A sentence of two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, was on Tuesday passed by the magistrate of the Southwark Police Court on George Stanley, fishmonger, of 1, Park-street, Camberwell New-road, for an assault on a young married lady, by seizing her and kissing her as she was walking along High-street, Borough, towards her home. The only excuse of the prisoner was that he was drunk.

The German Gymnastic Society, which has now been in existence for seventeen years, and boasts of having 1100 members on its books, celebrated its anniversary on Tuesday evening at 26, Pancras-road. Though the society was established in order to afford the German residents of London an opportunity for physical exercise, it has long since lost that exclusive character, two thirds of the members being English.

The Select Committee to inquire into the bill promoted by the Metropolitan Board of Works to amend the Metropolitan Management and Building Acts met on Monday, and heard evidence as to the means of egress from the theatres and music-halls of London. The opinion of the witnesses was that these means are very inefficient, and that an alarm of fire at any public place (except the Albert Hall) would result in a great calamity.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the second week in March was 85,172, of whom 41,630 were in workhouses, and 43,542 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 778, 1636, and 13,788 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 725, of whom 506 were men, 180 women, and 39 children under sixteen.

There were 2552 births and 1526 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 42 and the deaths 146 below the average numbers. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 54 and 34 in the two preceding weeks, rose again to 53 last week, of which 22 were certified as unvaccinated, and 12 as vaccinated, while in the remaining 19 cases the medical certificates did not give any information as to vaccination. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had declined from 544 to 362 in the four preceding weeks, further declined to 340 last week (including 222 from bronchitis and 82 from pneumonia), and were 78 below the corrected weekly average. There were 32 deaths from measles, 28 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 84 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea: thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 243 deaths were referred, against 288 and 259 in the two preceding weeks. In Greater London 3066 births and 1805 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 40.5 deg., being 0.5 deg. below the average. The mean showed an excess on the first three, and a deficiency on the last four, days of the week.

In our brief memoir last week of the late Mr. Joseph Bonomi, the learned Curator of Sir John Soane's Museum and veteran Egyptologist, he was made to appear as an Italian by birth. We are informed by his niece, Miss Martin, that he was born in London, on Oct. 9, 1796, at 76, Great Titchfield-street, where his father and mother lived and died. Both his parents were Italian; the father, also named Giuseppe or Joseph Bonomi, a celebrated Roman architect, came to England in 1767, to assist the brothers James and Robert Adam, of "the Adelphi." In 1775 he married Rosa Ferlini, cousin and ward of Angelica Kauffman, who was then at the height of her reputation as an artist. The late Mr. Bonomi has bequeathed to the Royal Academy the portrait of his father, by Rigaud; and likewise the portrait of Prince Hoare, by Gainsborough.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Under the presidency of the Duke of Manchester, the ninety-sixth anniversary of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick was celebrated at Willis's Rooms last Saturday night (St. Patrick's Eve). The object of the society is to clothe and educate poor children, and during the past year 433 boys and girls received the benefits of the charity. "The Health of the Lord Lieutenant, and Prosperity to Ireland," was very cordially received, as was also that of Mr. Lowther, the Chief Secretary, who responded to the toast. The subscriptions amounted to £800.

The recent ball held at Willis's Rooms in aid of the funds of the Westminster Hospital resulted in £125 being handed over to the trustees of that institution.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Denman has presented £900 to University College Hospital, Gower-street, being his share of the amount realised by the sale of Sergeants' Inn.

The proceeds of the thousandth performance of the comedy of "Our Boys" at the Vaudeville Theatre amounted to £300, and have been thus distributed:—Royal General Theatrical Fund, £100; Metropolitan Free Hospital, £50; Charing-cross Hospital, £50; Great Northern Hospital, £50; and Boys' Home and Refuge, Great Queen-street, £50.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Book-sellers' Provident Institution was held on the 14th inst., at 56, Old Bailey, under the presidency of Mr. John Miles. The report of the directors, which was unanimously adopted, showed that much good was being done by the society; more than £1600 had been disbursed during the past year, £1085 being for the relief of widows and children.

The biennial ball of the Institution for the Relief of the Indigent Blind of the Jewish Community was held at Willis's Rooms on the same day. The institution grants annual sums of £20 16s. each to forty-six pensioners.

Earl Granville, as one interested in ironworks in Shropshire and Staffordshire, presided last Saturday at the annual dinner of the London Association of Foremen Engineers and Draughtsmen. He alluded to the depression of trade, and spoke of the importance of intellectual instruction, if they would be the winners in the commercial race of the future. The foremen engineers he considered had splendid opportunities of giving practical application to the discoveries of science; and they could also render great service in the prevention of misunderstandings by acting as intermediaries between employers and employed. Mr. Walter, M.P., and Mr. Samuda, M.P., were among the speakers.

The Brompton Evening College for Women, which has been established by the Women's Education Union to supply women employed during the day with systematic teaching by means of evening classes, and to provide for them a comfortable resort for their leisure hours, was opened on Monday evening by Mr. Cowper Temple, M.P.

The fourteenth anniversary of the Home for Little Boys was held on Tuesday evening in Exeter Hall—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. Mr. Charles, the secretary, gave an interesting description of the working and general routine of the home, which is now situated near Farningham, Kent.

The sixty-fifth anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the London Orphan Asylum, Watford, was celebrated at the Albion Tavern, on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. Octavius E. Coope, M.P. The subscriptions amounted to £2500, including £200 from the chairman, £200 from Mr. Wilder, and £100 from the Grocers' Company.

There was a dinner at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday in aid of Princess Mary's Village Homes for Little Girls. The Prince of Wales presided, and he was supported by the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, several members of both Houses of Parliament, and the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. The Prince of Wales announced that an anonymous donation of £5000 had been received; and the total amount of contributions was £7580, including £100 from the chairman.

The Duke of Cambridge presided at the annual meeting of the School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, which was held on Wednesday at the United Service Institution, Whitehall. His Royal Highness congratulated the committee upon the prosperous condition in which the school stood.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society held at the offices, Trafalgar-square, on Tuesday, the silver medallion for heroic conduct in saving life was voted to several persons.

Colonel Sir Edmund Henderson will preside at a public meeting of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, to be held at the Cambridge Hall, Newman-street, Oxford-street, next Wednesday evening, when three annuitants will be elected.

The committee of the University College Hospital appeal for toys for the children's wards, as the stock is quite exhausted. They may be sent to the secretary, Gower-street.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

The annual general meeting of the members and friends of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms. Mr. Thomas Chapman, F.R.S., occupied the chair, in the unavoidable absence of the Duke of Northumberland, president of the institution. A highly satisfactory report was read by Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary:—

The report commenced by stating that since the last meeting fourteen new life-boats had been placed on our coasts, nine of them at new stations and five to replace other boats, there now being 268 life-boats under the management of the society. During the year 1877 the life-boats of the institution had saved no less than eight hundred and forty-one persons, nearly the whole of them under perilous circumstances, when ordinary boats could not have been employed without great risk of life to those on board them. In addition, the life-boats had helped last year to rescue 35 vessels from destruction. For those services, and for saving 200 lives by fishing-boats and other means, 10 silver medals, 17 Votes of Thanks inscribed on vellum, and £4069 had been granted by the institution. It was satisfactory to know that the exertions of the life-boat-men on the disastrous occasions of shipwreck continued to be most gallant and persevering. The number of lives saved during the fifty-four years from the establishment of the institution to the end of the year 1877, either by its life-boats or by special exertions for which it had granted rewards was 25,428. For these services it had voted 92 gold and 886 silver medals besides pecuniary rewards to the amount of £54,200. The committee cordially acknowledged the continued co-operation of the Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, the officers and men of the Coastguard service, the local branch committees, and their honorary secretaries, and the coast boatmen and fishermen. Many very liberal donations and legacies received during the past year were gratefully acknowledged. The total amount of the donations, subscriptions, and dividends received during that period had been £42,442, of which sum £10,295 were special gifts to defray the cost of thirteen life-boats. The expenditure, including liabilities, had amounted to £47,309. The items of receipt and expenditure were detailed in the financial statement annexed to the report, audited, as usual, by Mr. Lovelock, public accountant. The committee, in conclusion, observed that, while they had had the satisfaction in former years to dwell on the continued prosperity of the institution, they had at no previous period been in a position to present so encouraging a report. They felt that an institution which had contributed to the saving of 25,428 persons from shipwreck would never appeal in vain for support and sympathy; and they prayed to Almighty God that its successful warfare with the elements, working through its gallant crews and life-boats, might, as each year rolled round, be more and more marked with success.

The report having been adopted, several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and resolutions in furtherance of the objects of the institution and bearing testimony to the value of its work were carried unanimously.



Prince Tseretoff, General Ignatieff's Secretary.

Turkish Secretary.

M. Basil, Russian Secretary.

Sadoulah Bey, Sefret Pasha's Secretary.

Sefret Pasha.

General Ignatieff.

M. Nelidoff.

SIGNING THE TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY AT SAN STEFANO, NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

Land ahead! Challenged in his courtliest fashion by Earl Granville, Lord Beaconsfield promptly stated yesterday week that he proposed the House should rise on April 16 and meet again on May 14. In the hopeful spirit developed by this intelligence may have had its origin the facetiousness which gave a relish to the conversation initiated by the Duke of Bedford as to the best means of reducing desertion from the Army. Answering the noble Duke and Lord Ellenborough, Lord Bury made a favourable début as Under-Secretary for War by defending with complaisance and making the best he could of the present system. Lord Abinger, advocating a return to the old system of marking men, raised a laugh by the frank declaration that he had the honour of wearing her Majesty's decoration on his breast, and that he should have no objection to bear her name upon his shoulder. The Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief, added a valuable contribution to the debate; and, though fearing there might be a general objection to revert to branding, thought that a mild form of tattooing, such as some of their Lordships' friends possibly indulged in, would be useful to prevent fraudulent re-enlistment. The House adjourned after the Select Committee on the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill had been named, and a satisfactory statement as to the crisis in Victoria had been neatly made by Lord Cadogan, as Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and supplemented by a few words from Lord Carnarvon.

Lord Derby on Monday could answer in the affirmative Earl Granville's question as to whether the preliminary Treaty of Peace had been ratified by the Czar. Earl Beauchamp then brought in a bill to found four new bishoprics in England—viz., Liverpool, Newcastle, Wakefield, in the Province of York, and Southwell, in the Province of Canterbury.

On Tuesday, failing to glean from the Lord Chancellor anything definite as to Government action for the reform of the patent laws, Earl Granville, as arch-questioner, turned to Lord Derby and asked yet another question as to the long-delayed Treaty of Peace. The Foreign Secretary could only reply that he hoped to receive it by Saturday. A capacity for plain and business-like exposition was illustrated afresh by the Duke of Richmond in introducing the Medical Acts Amendment Bill, which was read the first time.

On Thursday Lord Stratheden and Campbell once more endeavoured to induce her Majesty's Government to adopt his views by the adoption of certain precautionary measures in the face of those perilous contingencies with which we were threatened in relation to the Eastern Question. Although the noble Lord indulged his hearers with a liberal effusion of his eloquence, extending over an entire hour, he failed in effecting his desired object, and withdrew his motion. Lord Derby, however, availed himself of the opportunity of stating that, although her Majesty's Government were desirous of Greece being represented at the Congress, they did not expect her to occupy the position at that assemblage of a first-rate Power. They insisted upon the terms of the treaty being laid before the Congress in order that each Power might be able to determine what articles of it related to the general interests of Europe, and what only concerned those of Russia and Turkey. Our Army was in a most satisfactory condition, and our forces at Malta were brought up to their full strength last year.

COMMONS.

Once having possessed the strings of the national purse, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his willing colleagues have shown no want of alacrity in dipping their hands in to pull out as much gold and silver as they could grasp. The six millions acted as caviare, and whetted their appetites for more. It must be allowed, however, that it was with a modesty that became him well that Mr. W. H. Smith followed up his exceedingly able defence of the Admiralty on Thursday week by delivering a clear and succinct explanation of the Navy Estimates on the following evening. They were Peace Estimates, said the First Lord of the Admiralty, to begin with; and, a glance as skance having revealed to him the open lid of the red despatch-box by his side, the right hon. gentleman quickly shut it, just as our salts may have placed the tompons on the muzzles of their shotted cannon in going through the Dardanelles the other day. In accordance with this pacific policy, Mr. Smith said the number of seamen asked for was precisely the same as last year. But, the First Lord immediately added,

I am satisfied that the supply of seamen is sufficient to ensure ample protection to the shores of this country and for the preservation of the honour and interests of the nation. We have men enough in the Coast-guard and in the Marines on shore to man every ship that it is possible for us to put into the fleet at the present moment, and we have also the Royal Naval Reserve, which is available for us to fall back upon.

Entering at once into details, Mr. Smith said there was a slight increase in the vote for wages, owing to the larger number of ships in commission; but, on the other hand, there was a decrease in the vote for victuals and clothes. A compliment was paid, in passing, to Mr. Rowsell, the head of the latter department; and the retirement of Mr. Vernon Lushington, late Permanent Secretary to the Admiralty, was gracefully explained. For dockyards and dockyard work the sum was £3,530,000 last year, and in the forthcoming year it would be within £500 of the same amount. Eleven armour-plated ships will be either begun or advanced, the latter category comprising the Dreadnought, Inflexible, Nelson, and Northampton; and twenty-eight torpedo-boats will be built. The appointment of a Roman Catholic Chaplain to every fleet of five or six ships stationed at a distance from any port would, he hoped, satisfy the Irish members who had moved in the matter; and, with a concluding eulogium of his predecessor's work in the office, the First Lord brought his practical speech to a close. A desultory discussion was wound up by Mr. Smith, who obtained the vote for the men, £2,702,000 for wages; £1,146,000 for clothing; £260,000 for the expense of the Admiralty Office; £207,000 for coastguard; and £210,250 for conveyance of troops—an increase of some £42,000 on this head being due to the war at the Cape.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday, replying to a question from Mr. Watkin Williams as to whether the continued presence of the British ships in the Sea of Marmora was not at variance with the Treaties on the subject, quietly said that the Government considered they were perfectly justified "in retaining the British fleet where it is." In view of the deplorable colliery accidents that have happened of late, Mr. Macdonald may have had some justification in being dissatisfied with a few offhand or red-tape replies from occupants of the Ministerial bench. Be that as it may, the hon. member for the mining interest, impatient at the delays occasioned by the forms of the House and anxious to introduce his resolutions at once, moved the adjournment of the House, in order to appeal to the Government to enforce with more rigour the regulations of the Mines Act. Mr. Macdonald, however, was mildly called to order by the Speaker; and was gently lectured by Mr. Cross, who believed that the inspectors performed their duties well, and insisted that the safe working of mines was only to be secured by the exercise of caution

on the part of all concerned—men as well as owners. Captain Price and Lord Charles Beresford could not prevail upon the First Lord to agree to their benevolent motion for the establishment of a pension fund for the widows of seamen and marines; but their motion was so far successful that they elicited from Mr. Smith a promise to inquire into the subject with the strongest possible desire to promote the object aimed at. Ere the House could go into Committee of Supply, a conversation on public accounts, originated by Mr. Dillwyn, and an argument between Mr. O'Donnell and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as to the justice of the war against the natives in South Africa had to be endured. Various sums were then granted for the palaces, parks, and other items specified in the Supplementary Estimates for the Civil Service.

Several other sums, under the same head, were sanctioned on Tuesday, after Mr. Bourke had informed Sir Robert Peel that Lord Lyons would still be our representative at the Berlin Congress, and after Mr. Gladstone had inflicted a dignified rebuke on Mr. O'Donnell for moving a resolution antagonistic to the censorship of the native press the Viceroy of India has thought it necessary to institute. The closing part of Tuesday's sitting was taken up with the discussion of Mr. Anderson's unsuccessful motion censuring the Postmaster-General for the re-establishment of a monopoly in the American mail-service, which Lord John Manners defended; and with an equally unsuccessful effort on the part of Mr. Barron to upset the scheme of the Commissioners for the Leeds Endowed Schools.

Ireland held the floor of the House on Wednesday. Mr. Martin tried to persuade hon. members to read the second time the Tenants' Improvements Bill; but it was negatived by 258 to 17 votes. And Mr. Delahanty's panacea for the evils of Ireland, the abolition of one-pound notes, met with no more encouragement than usual.

On Thursday Sir J. Hogg gave notice of a bill to authorise the erection of the Cleopatra Needle and other monuments on the Thames Embankment. In reply to a series of questions in respect to the positions of our fleet in the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora, the Chancellor of the Exchequer strongly deprecated the asking of such questions whilst negotiations were going on with the other Powers as to the meeting of the Congress. He had already stated the circumstances under which the fleet was sent up to Constantinople, and the protest of the Sultan. He had also stated that her Majesty's Government considered it was justified in retaining the fleet in the Sea of Marmora. Mr. Williams then gave notice that he would call attention to the provisions of the Treaty of 1856, with respect to the passage of the Dardanelles by ships of war, and the position in which her Majesty's Government was placed by the presence of the fleet in Turkish waters, and would ask what was the policy of the Government in retaining it there against the will of the Porte, which was now at peace with Russia. Mr. Courtney gave notice that on Monday he would ask whether the Russian Government have communicated to the signatory Powers of the Treaty of Paris individually the Treaty of San Stefano; whether that Government had admitted that each Power at the Congress might initiate the discussion of any clause of the latter treaty and invite the opinion of the Conference on any point; whether her Majesty's Government had stipulated that the Treaty should be communicated to the Powers at the Congress collectively, and whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer would explain the difference between individual communications with freedom of initiating discussion and such communications collectively. The Scotch members had a regular field night of it after questions on the paper, numbering nearly thirty, had been disposed of—the Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Bill being under discussion during nearly the remainder of the sitting.

CAMBRIDGE CLASSICAL TRIPOS.

The class-list of the fifty-fifth examination for classical honours was published in the Senate-House on Thursday. Other items of University intelligence are given at page 278.

Class I.—Cooke, King's; Frazer, Trinity; English, St. John's; Clifford, Christ's; Howson, King's, and Vince, Christ's, equal; G. C. Allen, St. John's; S. R. James, Trinity; Bryans, King's; Milton, Trinity, and Roberts, Christ's, equal; Harris, Christ's; Healdy, Caius, and Spring-Rice, Trinity, equal; Jennings, Clare.

Class II.—Hughes, Trinity, Hon. E. Lyttelton, Trinity, and Wright, Trinity, equal; Webster, Trinity, Ritchie, Trinity, Birks, Trinity, Gausson, St. John's, and Lewis, Pembroke, equal; Field, Corpus, Lehmann, Trinity, Pearson, Emmanuel, and Willan, St. John's, equal; Christie, St. Catharine's, Jacob, St. Catharine's, and Labath, Trinity, equal; Kingsford, St. John's, and Patey, Sidney, equal; Reynolds, St. John's, and Spencer, Jesus, equal; Benham, Corpus, Mundy, Trinity, and Sells, St. John's, equal.

Class III.—Vane, Trinity, Collin, King's, Galloway, Trinity, and Ryland, St. John's, equal; Boyce, St. John's, and Moline, St. Peter's, equal; Lowther, Trinity; Lauria, Emmanuel; Marshall, Queens'; Gepp, St. John's; Batchelor, Sidney, Cricke, Pembroke, Gurdon, Jesus, and Palmer, Corpus, equal; Morgan, Jesus; Browne, St. John's; Evans, St. Catharine's; Crofts, Sidney, and Hunting, Downing, equal; Bladon, Clare; French, Corpus, and Harris, Corpus, equal.

Ægrotat.—Preston, Trinity.

Colonel Hawkins, Governor of the Herts County Prison, has been appointed Inspector of Prisons in the eastern district.

Two accidents in the hunting-field are reported. The Earl of Hardwicke, the Master of her Majesty's Buckhounds, while out with the hounds on Tuesday, was thrown from his horse at a fence, and fell heavily on his head. For some minutes Lord Hardwicke was unconscious, and upon recovering he was removed to town. The Earl of Camperdown had a narrow escape while hunting with the Bicester hounds. His horse falling at a fence, his Lordship was thrown head foremost, but escaped almost unhurt.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting on Monday afternoon, at 7, Whitehall, S.W.—the Ven. Archdeacon Harrison in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building new churches at Early, St. Bartholomew's, near Reading, and Elton, St. Stephen's, near Bury, Lancashire; rebuilding the church at Bishop Monkton, St. John's, near Ripon; enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Camborne, St. Martin's, Cornwall; Elmley Castle, St. Mary's, near Pershore; Great-Totham, St. Peter's, near Wetham, Essex; Iddesleigh, St. James's, near Winkleigh, Devon; Little Horksley, SS. Peter and Paul, near Colchester; Lymport, St. Stephen's, near Hythe; Pillaton, near St. Mellion; Pall, near Hull; Ribblesford, near Bewdley; Ruscombe, near Twyford, Berks; Slapton, St. Cross, near Leighton Buzzard; Toddington, near Dunstable; and Stallsfield, near Faversham. Under urgent circumstances, the grants formerly made towards building the church of Langho, near Blackburn, and towards reseating and restoring the church at St. Ippolyte, near Hitchin, were each increased. Grants were also made from the Special School Church and Mission Fund towards building school or mission churches at Sarnan, in the parish of Penryn, near Llandysul; Cressbrook, in the parish of Tideswell, near Sheffield; Hammersmith, St. Thomas's, Middlesex; Hightown, Wrexham; and Marshland, in the parish of Walpole, St. Andrew's, near Wisbeach.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

St. Patrick's Day (on Sunday) was celebrated in various ways in Ireland and in several English towns on Saturday and Monday. At Dublin on Monday the trooping of the colours on the Esplanade, at the Royal Barracks, and the grand guard mounting at the castle, which take place annually on St. Patrick's Day, were performed. The military display was very imposing. After the colour-trooping, General Sir John Michel, with a brilliant group of general officers and aides-de-camp, rode through the streets at the head of the relief guard, which consisted of the 19th Hussars and the 7th Fusiliers, with their bands. The Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough, with all the family, appeared in the balcony of the Viceregal apartments, all wearing bunches of shamrock, and the ladies being dressed in green. The infant son of Lord Walscourt was displayed to the public dressed as a corporal of the Fusiliers, which took the popular taste immensely, and the juvenile soldier was loudly cheered. The annual St. Patrick's Ball was given at the castle in the evening. There was some rioting at Belfast, Londonderry, and Portadown.

The polling for Hereford took place on the 14th inst., as stated in a large portion of our issue last week, when Colonel Arbuthnot, the Conservative candidate, was returned by 1110 votes, while 1066 were recorded for Mr. Pulley, who had come forward in the Liberal interest.

Mr. W. S. Gore-Langton, of Newton Park, Newton St. Lee was on Monday returned for Mid-Somerset, in the room of Mr. Neville-Grenville, who has retired from Parliamentary life. Both the late and the present members are Conservatives.

The nomination for the East Somerset election took place at Bath on Tuesday morning, when Mr. Philip Miles was declared duly elected, no other candidate being proposed.

Mr. Johnston, M.P. for Belfast, has been appointed an inspector of fisheries in Ireland, at a salary of £700 a year. This causes a vacancy in the representation of Belfast.

By the death of Lord Ravensworth, and the consequent elevation of his son, Lord Eslington (Conservative), to the Upper House, a vacancy has occurred in the representation of South Northumberland.

A vacancy has occurred also in the representation of Worcester by the death of Mr. A. C. Sherriff, one of the Liberal members. Mr. Sherriff had represented Worcester since 1865.

At a meeting of the Greenwich Liberal "Five Hundred," held on Monday night, it was resolved that an effort should be made to induce Mr. Gladstone to reconsider his decision to retire from the representation of the borough. In the event of his persisting in his determination, it was resolved to invite six gentlemen to address the electors. The names selected were the following, which are placed according to the position they occupied in the voting:—Mr. Joseph Arch, Sir David Salomons, Mr. A. Illingworth, Dr. Brewer, Mr. A. J. Otway, and Mr. J. E. Saunders.

THE TRADITIONARY INFANT.

We have received from Mr. Charles Reade the following note commenting on an Echo in our last issue:—

I never was more amazed than by the assertion of "G. A. S." in your number of the 16th inst., that infants are right-handed, until I concluded his sentence and found that he appealed to our women, of all people, in support of this theory. I have examined at least twenty respectable and experienced women on this matter, and I have not found one who did not say that infants are "left-handed." Now, "left-handed" in their narrow vocabulary means either-handed. The majority of these women say, further, that a child's nature is deliberately interfered with—its left hand put back, put down, and even taken out of its mouth, and the right thumb given it to suck instead. Others, however, think that this vigilant interference, though usual, is not universal, and that the scale is often turned by mere unconscious imitation, and by the way a child is handled. A right-handed woman carries him always on the right arm in the house, and out of doors most of the time. The child's left arm is thus imprisoned, and his right is free. If "G. A. S." will use his own eyes instead of the eyes of tradition, he will agree with these ladies. The way is to inspect an infant amusing himself on the ground, and not jammed against a right-handed woman. It would be worth while to put a kitten alongside, and so observe the movements of two animals whom God has made either-handed. But, indeed, the thing is indisputable, and undisputed. Even those medical dreamers who have sought to find the cause of the lop mania in nature have all admitted in all their works that the infant is either-handed at starting. I hope "G. A. S." will forgive me for contradicting him. My heart is in this matter, and I find that his traditional conjecture, taking the form of an assertion, is doing more harm to a good cause than a writer so amiable would wish to do.

A memorial window, executed by Clayton and Bell, has been placed in Christ Church, Mayfair, the subject being the "Acts of Mercy," with a central figure of Our Lord in the attitude of bestowing a blessing. It was erected by Mr. A. P. Cockerell, in memory of an uncle and two aunts long resident in Mayfair.

The series of Illustrations of soldiers' life on board a troopship, going to the Kafir War in South Africa, will be continued in future Numbers of our Journal. Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, writing to us on Sunday, Feb. 3, immediately upon his arrival at Cape Town, on board the Royal mail steam-ship Nubian, belonging to the Union Steam-Ship Company, expresses himself as follows:—"I feel bound to say a little of the ship herself, and of the crew. Every one is full of praises of the excellent living and accommodation on board, and the politeness with which we are treated. The chief officer, and also the second officer, are spoken of really in the highest terms. A better head steward than Mr. North I never sailed with, and that is saying a good deal; he is ever anxious to do all in his power to oblige." We have much pleasure in adding to the above testimony that of Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Palmer, the commanding officer of the 90th Light Infantry. He writes from East London on the 9th ult. to the Chairman of the Union Steam-Ship Company:—"I left Southampton on the 12th of last month, and reached East London to-day. I do not like leaving the steam-ship Nubian without recording for myself, and on behalf of the whole of the head-quarters of the 90th Light Infantry, the invariable courtesy and consideration we have all met with on board that ship. Nothing has been left undone to provide liberally the whole of the troops with everything requisite for them; and, although I have been repeatedly at sea with troops, I do not think I ever saw men better fed and otherwise convenience. I have great pleasure in expressing my gratitude to Captain Bainbridge and his officers for the comfort the regiment under my command has enjoyed during its voyage with them." This will be satisfactory to her Majesty's Government and to the public in general, as well as to the soldiers' friends.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Unfortunate Mr. Henry M. Stanley! So far unfortunate, I mean, as to have had the fortune to do something which has made him amenable to the penalty usually exacted by Society from the persons who have had the temerity to Do Things which have not been done before. Just now the undaunted traveller occupies, in a certain sense, the position ascribed by Cuddie H. a rigger to the toad under the harrow, when "ilka tooth gave her a tig." The last "tig" had been administered by my stalwart friend "Atlas" in the *World*, who mentions this week that Mr. Stanley is not the first white man who has explored the Congo; but that an Englishman—Captain Tucker—did so many years ago. No, my "Atlas;" Captain Tucker did not explore the great stream known as the Zaire, Kwango, or Congo. Its mouth was discovered in 1484 by the Portuguese voyager Diego Cam, who named it the Rio de Padrão. The name of the Englishman who subsequently explored it was Captain Tuckey. That adventurous man headed a Congo expedition (you will find its history narrated in old *Quarterlies* and *Edinburghs*) in the year 1816. The English captain tracked the stream beyond the Yellala cataract to a total distance of one hundred and eighty miles from the sea. This point has long been familiar to geographers as "Tuckey's farthest;" and at that point our knowledge stood until Stanley, by completing his astonishing journey across Equatorial Africa, demonstrated that the Lalaba of Livingstone and the Congo first discovered by Don Diego Cam were one and the same river. With which I commend the valiant "Atlas" to the study of Keith Johnson's "Africa," which I have been reading lately till I found myself growing, metaphorically, black in the face through sympathy for the oppressed negro.

Of course you have by this time seen Mr. Henry Irving in "Louis XI."—or, at least, if you have not witnessed that highly artistic and deeply thoughtful performance, you have had a box or a stall booked a few weeks in advance at the Lyceum? Were I one of the dramatic critics (they are wonderful and mysterious people), I could say a great deal about Mr. Irving's conception and treatment of this most difficult character; rendered all the more arduous by the fact that it has already been sustained by two famous tragedians—Ligier in France (at the Théâtre Français, in Delavigne's original drama of "Louis Onze") and the late admirable Charles Kean in England. Silent, perforce, as to the merits of Mr. Irving's acting, I may, however, say a word or two about the costumes worn in the play at the Lyceum—costumes into the historical accuracy of which (with my usual propensity for picking holes and finding fault) I have been making diligent inquiries. The dresses are, to my mind, as faithful to the epoch to which they purport to belong as is sartorially and archaeologically possible; and they will command, I should say, the warmest approbation of Mr. James Robinson Planché, F.S.A. and Somerset Herald, when that veteran authority on the Clothes of Humanity (his sumptuous "Cyclopædia of Costume" has reached its twentieth part) comes home from his garter-bearing mission to the King of Italy. By-the-way, where is poor Abdul Aziz's garter? The insignia of the Most Noble Order conferred on the late scissored Sultan should have been returned "into stock" by this time.

As for Mr. Irving's individual portraiture of Louis, in his habit as he lived, it is marvellously thorough in historic and pictorial rendering. Mr. Irving wears but two dresses—one, the traditional suit of black with the skull-cap, surmounted by the little "chapeau fendu," with the border of leaden images first made memorable by Ligier, and afterwards adopted by Charles Kean; the other, the blue velvet robe, powdered with golden lilies, and the golden diadem of a King of France. It is worthy of remark that, throughout his life, Louis bestowed much eccentric thought upon tailoring; and wore alternately the most splendid and the shabbiest apparel. The French custom in the fifteenth century was that a new King, so soon as his father's funeral was over, should change his mourning (purple for Royalty) for a suit of scarlet. Directly the grave had closed over Charles VII., his successor, Louis XI., made his appearance in a hunting-suit, which from hose to hat was half red and half white. At his coronation he was fain to assume the blue velvet robe and the crown properly donned by Mr. Irving in the last scene of the Lyceum drama; but the Louis of history manifested his hatred of etiquette at the coronation banquet by taking off his robe and hanging it over the back of his chair of state (as I have seen some provincial Mayors at a Guildhall banquet do), and by removing his diadem and placing it on the top of a raised pie by his side. Towards the close of his reign, in his savage seclusion at Plessis-les-Tours, he had a whim for wearing raiment of pink satin; but this he would alternate with the "seediest" and most squalid garb imaginable.

Mem: I was a little troubled in my mind respecting the highly ornate conical cap, with the long veil floating from it, worn by Marie de Comines (you do not set your cap sufficiently far back, Miss Virginia Francis, and when you hold your pretty head up the conical coiffure assumes an odd resemblance now to a glorified sugarloaf and now to the penal head-gear which in the good old days—were they good or bad?—of scholastic discipline dunces used to wear). For a moment I thought that the *couverchef à bannière* (such was the name in millinery) went out about 1450. But on searching the erudite Quicherat's "Histoire du Costume en France" I came on this comforting passage:—"The fair sex dressed under Louis XI. almost precisely as it had arrayed itself under Charles VII.;" and Quicherat proceeds to give several examples of the *couverchef à bannière* (against which a Cordelier monk once preached a furious sermon) as worn in the last years of Louis Onze. Please to mark this, that the form of the *couverchef* still survives to this day in the *cauchoise* of the Norman peasant women; and, moreover, that the very counterpart of Miss Virginia Francis's head-dress, but adorned with real pearls and diamonds, is still worn on gala days by the Jewesses of Algiers and Morocco.

A kind lady at Jersey has made known to me a preparation which she assures me she has found an unfailing source of relief from the agonies of bronchitis and spasmodic asthma. Unfortunately, the preparation is one that is advertised every day in the newspapers, and I cannot consequently mention it here without incurring the imputation of puffing a tradesman. It chances, however, that I have a specific of my own (or, rather, one which I have modified from some "useful family recipes" in a vegetarian cookery-book fifty years old), and which has rarely failed to soothe my anguish. The juice of two lemons which have been warmed in the oven to dry the skins, four ounces of the best honey, two spoonfuls of the very finest Florence oil. Mix as carefully as though you were making a mayonnaise, put in an earthen jar, which keep covered, and swallow a spoonful when you feel the fit coming on. It is a simple remedy, an "old woman's remedy," if you like; but there is no lenitive which need be despised by those who suffer from the dreadful malady which suffocates the little baby and the aged patriarch in a few hours, and an

acute attack of which would strangle Goliath of Gath in a couple of days. You, strong and hale young gentlemen, don't run away with a notion that a nostrum for an ailment is a contemptible matter. One of the most eloquent papers ever written by the great diplomatist Sir William Temple (Swift's patron) is his "Essay on the Cure of the Gout by *maza*," written to M. de Zulichem at Nimeguen, in 1677.

History, even in its minutest anecdotal form, persists in repeating itself in the queerest of manners. The other day a poor old woman was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with an act of petty larceny. The Chief Magistrate, thinking that, in his judicial capacity, the prisoner was not quite a stranger to him, asked the prisoner if she had ever been at the Mansion House before. "Never," replied the dejected tatterdemalion in the dock, "since the year 1845, when I came here, dressed in white satin, to a ball given by my uncle, Mr. Alderman — (it is unnecessary to name names), at that time Lord Mayor of London." I am glad to say that, after Lord Mayor Owden had sentenced the petty larcener to twenty-one days' hard labour, the kind-hearted prosecutor interceded for her, and she was discharged. It seemed to be a case in which justice could be appropriately tempered with mercy; and nowhere is the process of tempering better understood or more judiciously practised than at the Mansion House and Guildhall Police Courts. But, oddly enough, I light upon a most picturesque parallel to the poor old woman's flash of woe-begone memory as to her former grandeur. Some time in the reign of Queen Anne a party of sightseers were being conducted over the House of Lords. "Have you ever been here before, friend?" asked a spruce pert young buck of a very ancient visitor in homespun garb, who looked like a substantial yeoman, and who seemed to be gazing around him with intense interest. "Never," replied the ancient person, "since I sat in that chair." And with his stick he pointed tremblingly to the throne. The ancient visitor was Richard Cromwell, some time Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England.

Mem: The tavern sign of the "Tumbledown Dick" had its origin, I think, in the derisive commemoration by the Cavaliers of Richard's downfall. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

As already stated, the season of this establishment is to begin on April 2. From Mr. Gye's prospectus, just issued, we learn that he contemplates producing three new works (or at least two of them), the operas named being "Carmen," by the late Georges Bizet; "Alma" ("L'Incantatrice"), by Flotow; and "Paolo e Virginia," by Victor Massé. An Italian version of Hérold's "Pré aux Clercs" is also named.

Madame Adelina Patti, Mdle. Albani, and Mdle. Thalberg are to reappear, in addition to Mesdames Scalchi and Saar, Mdles. D'Angeri, Bianchi, Smeroschi; Signori Nicolini, Favani, Piazza, Carpi, Bolis, and Gayarre; M.M. Capoul and Maurel, Signori Cotogni, Graziani, Bagagiolo, Ciampi, Ordinas, Capponi, and other well-known artists associated with previous seasons.

New appearances are to be made by Mdles. Dotti, De Riti, and Saida, and Signori Melchi and Carbone.

The orchestra and chorus are to be on the same efficient scale as heretofore, and the conductors are again Signori Vianesi and Bevigiani.

Mdles. H. and L. Reuters and Girod reappear as principal dancers, with the addition of Mdle. Zucchi (her first appearance in England). Signor Tagliafico is again the stage manager, and other appointments are also efficiently filled.

CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

The performances at the Adelphi Theatre are approaching their close, but two weeks remaining to complete their season. Since our last notice, repetitions have been given of operas already commented on. Mdle. Marie Fechter, whose début we recorded last week, repeated her performance as Marguerite, in "Faust," on Monday, with increased success.

On Wednesday Wagner's opera, "The Flying Dutchman," was given, in the English version written by Mr. J. P. Jackson for the production of the work during Mr. Carl Rosa's season at the Lyceum Theatre in 1876. On that occasion we spoke in detail of the high dramatic power and the distinctly contrasted character of the music of this comparatively early composition of Wagner, and may now limit ourselves to a comment on Wednesday's repetition of the English version, the cast of which differed from that of earlier performances by Mr. Carl Rosa's company. The important character of Senta (before filled by Mdle. Towiani) was on Wednesday assigned to Madame Blanche Cole; the part of Van der Decken, the Dutch Captain, having been filled by Mr. Ludwig in lieu of Mr. Santley. Other less important changes were the transference of the character of Daland, the Norwegian Captain, from Mr. Stevens to Mr. Aynsley Cook; and of Mary (Senta's attendant) from Miss Lucy Franklin to Miss Josephine Yorke; Mr. F. C. Packard and Mr. J. W. Turner having reappeared, respectively, as Eric and the Steersman of Daland's ship. Madame Blanche Cole's performance as the heroine presented several points for commendation, particularly in the delivery of the romantic ballad, and of Senta's shares of the love-duet with Eric and the great scene with the Dutchman in the second act, and in the impassioned music of the closing scene. As Van der Decken, the doomed Captain, Mr. Ludwig achieved a great success, his singing and acting having been distinguished throughout by much dramatic power, especially in the scene just referred to—where the Dutchman first encounters Senta—and in the concluding situation, in which he endeavours to prevent her generous purpose of self-sacrifice. Mr. Ludwig's performance created a genuine impression that has largely enhanced his position as a dramatic singer. Mr. Packard sang the music of Eric artistically—particularly the cavatina in the last finale—and Mr. Turner gave the Steersman's song, in the first act, with fine quality of voice and good style. Mr. A. Cook was a very efficient representative of the Norwegian Captain, and Miss Yorke sang the music of Mary satisfactorily.

The choral music was well given throughout, especially the charming "Spinning-Song" of the village maidens, at the beginning of the second act. The fine band of the establishment was heard to advantage in the elaborate orchestral details, the overture having been given with such effect that its repetition was evidently desired by the audience. It is needless to say that the performance was admirably conducted, its director having been Mr. Carl Rosa.

"The Flying Dutchman" is to be repeated on Monday, "The Bohemian Girl" having been announced for Thursday night, "The Golden Cross" for Friday, and "Faust"—with the third appearance of Mdle. Fechter—for this evening.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The concert of last Saturday afternoon was devoted to a performance of Professor G. A. Macfarren's cantata, "The Lady of the Lake." As we have already spoken of the merits and characteristics of the work—in reference to its first hearing

at Glasgow in November last—brief comment may now suffice in noticing its repetition. It will be remembered that the text is adapted by Madame Macfarren from Scott's well-known poem, the characters in the supposed action being Ellen, the Lady of the Lake (soprano); Malcolm Graeme and Blanche of Devon (contralto); James Fitz-James, the Knight of Snowdon (tenor); Rhoderick Dhu (baritone); James, Earl of Douglas, and John of Brent, the English yeoman (basses). Madame Patey sustained the contralto parts, as at Glasgow, as did Mr. Shakspeare the tenor music, and Mr. Hilton the bass solos, those for the soprano having been rendered on Saturday by Miss Catherine Penna, and those for baritone by Mr. G. Fox.

Several of the pieces produced much effect, particularly the "Lay of the Imprisoned Huntsman"—finely sung by Madame Patey and encored; the two-part choral song, "Soldier rest;" the four-part song for chorus (also for female voices), "Not faster yonder rowers' might;" the soprano scena "He parts," and hymn "Ave Maria;" the boat-song for chorus, with bass solos; the contralto ballad, "Twas thus my hair;" the following duet, and ballads, for soprano and tenor; and the "Coronach," "He is gone," for chorus.

The important orchestral features of the score were excellently rendered by the band, directed by Mr. Manns; the cantata was favourably received throughout; and at the close the composer was called for, and bowed his acknowledgments.

The second of the three quartet concerts given by Mr. Carrodus and Mr. E. Howell at Langham Hall took place yesterday (Friday) week, when Schumann's quartet in A minor (op. 41, No. 1), Haydn's in G (from op. 76), and Beethoven's string trio in G (op. 9, No. 1) were finely given by those gentlemen, Mr. V. Nicholson (second violin), and Mr. Doyle (viola). Mr. E. Howell's excellent tone and finished execution were specially displayed in a solo by Götztermann, the encore of which was replied to by playing another piece. Mr. R. Hilton contributed vocal solos, accompanied by Mr. Henry Thomas. The last performance of the series was to take place yesterday (Friday) evening, when the programme included Beethoven's string quartet in A major and Molique's in A minor, Weber's pianoforte quartet, and a trio of Handel's for violin, violoncello, and double bass.

An interesting "Scandinavian Concert" was given at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, last Saturday evening, the programme having consisted chiefly of a selection of pieces by composers of that nationality, executed by Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish artists. The vocal music was effectively rendered by Mdles. Victoria Bunsen and Amanda Holmberg, Madame Tellefsen, Mr. G. Fogelberg, and Mr. T. Lammens. Mdle. F. Bunsen, Madame Strindberg Elmore, and Messrs. F. and A. Hartvigson contributed some brilliant pianoforte performances; and two flute solos were played by Mr. Svendsen, who displayed a fine tone and finished execution.

Herr Barth made his first appearances this season at the Popular Concert of last Saturday afternoon and at that of Monday evening—his pianoforte playing on each occasion having been characterised by the same high merits as those on which we have previously commented. Herr Joachim was the leading violinist, and Sir J. Benedict the conductor at both concerts; Herr Henschel having been the vocalist on Saturday and Mdle. Redeker on Monday.

The fourteenth of the present series of London Ballad Concerts took place on Wednesday evening, when the selection comprised many popular songs and ballads rendered by some of the most eminent vocalists. Among several special features were Mr. Sims Reeves's fine delivery of Beethoven's "Adelaide" (accompanied by Madame Arabella Goddard), and Balfe's "Come into the garden, Maud" (encored). Fine performances of more or less well-known pieces were contributed by Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mrs. Osgood, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and other vocalists, besides some brilliant pianoforte playing by Madame Goddard, and effective part-singing by the members of the London Vocal Union. Mr. Sidney Naylor conducted.

Herr Franke gave the last of his four agreeable chamber concerts at the Royal Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, when Mozart's string quartet in D minor was well played by M.M. Peiniger, Franke, Holländer, and Van Biene; Brahms's pianoforte quartet in A major having been effectively given with Mdle. Krebs as pianist, in association with the first and two last of the gentlemen above named. Mdle. Krebs and Herr Peiniger also played solos, and vocal pieces were contributed by Madame Astén and Mr. Shakspeare. Herr Prantzen was the accompanist.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, conducted as usual by Mr. Barnby, performed Haydn's "Creation" on Thursday night—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Herr Henschel being among the vocalists.

Macfarren's oratorio "St. John the Baptist" will be performed, for the third time in London, by the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter Hall on Friday next, March 29. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley are the principal vocalists engaged, and the performance will be directed by Sir Michael Costa.

THE MIKADO'S PHOTOGRAPH.

The Japanese nation, though its manners and customs have been regarded as a most original and peculiar development of local civilisation, is now in the way to accept the greatest innovations. It has not yet, however, shown any disposition to entertain the ideas of social and democratic Republican politicians; but we know not what it may come to in the next ten or twenty years. Meantime, its hereditary Emperor and consecrated absolute Monarch, styled the Mikado, having recovered the actual exercise of temporal power from the Tycoon or Saigon, who used to govern in his name, receives the homage of all classes of the people. He is no longer secluded from public view, as in former times, but occasionally makes his appearance at State ceremonies, and even personally assisted at the opening of the first railway from Yokohama to Yeddo. The Court of his Imperial Majesty is frequented by crowds of his loyal subjects, who cannot always be admitted to his presence, or to that of his provincial or local Vicereigns in their own towns or districts. They are expected in such a case to prostrate themselves before the Mikado's photographic likeness, which is hung upon the wall and exhibited by drawing up a curtain, with the sacred emblematic crane, and the books of constitutional or ecclesiastical law, arranged on the stage beneath it. Persons of both sexes and of all ages come to render this formal homage to the portrait of their august Sovereign.

There were no cases for trial at the Spring Assizes, Leicester, on Wednesday, and Lord Justice Bramwell received the customary pair of white kid gloves.

The Astronomer Royal of Scotland and Mrs. Piazz Smyth have presented to the members of the Trades' Hall, Aberdeen, a fine full-length portrait of the late Sir Alexander Bannerman, who was member for that city many years.



JAPANESE DOING HOMAGE TO THE MIKADO'S PHOTOGRAPH.



THE BIN BIR TEPE, NEAR SARDIS.



THE BOILING LAKE OF DOMINICA, WEST INDIES.

THE BIN BIR TEPE AT SARDIS.

About fifty miles inland, east of Smyrna, in Asiatic Turkey, are the scanty ruins of the ancient capital of Lydia, one of those Greek cities which flourished again, with increased wealth and luxury, under the Roman Empire, and to which St. Paul brought the Gospel of Christ eighteen hundred years ago. Sardis, now called Sart, is situated on the Pactolus, a river fabled and famed in old time as flowing through golden sands, though we are not aware that it really possessed an auriferous deposit, like those of the Californian and Australian rivers. But the Kings of Lydia were enormously rich in hoarded treasure; one of them, Croesus, has ever since been a proverbial example. The Pactolus rises, to the south, in Mount Tmolus, which Turks call the Bos Daghi; it descends the sandstone hills, amidst the huge masses of red rock, which are confusedly tossed about, presenting a variety of strange and fantastic shapes, and thence traverses the marshy plain of the Hermus, joining that river below the ruins of Sardis. The Acropolis of the ancient city stood upon the summit of a detached piece of rock, like that of Athens; on the hill-side below are the remains of a theatre and other buildings; in the valley are those of a Basilica, or perhaps a Gymnasium. Of the ancient Temple of Cybele only two columns are now standing, which belonged to the east front. These are of the Ionic order of architecture, and may have formed part of the temple erected by Alexander the Great, after his conquest of the Persian rulers of this country. The temple was of white marble, of the dipteral plan, with eight columns on each side, which were 60 ft. high. Eight miles north of Sardis, on the opposite side of the plain, is the Bin Bir Tepe, "Thousand and One Tombs," which was the necropolis of the Lydian Kings. The sepulchral tumuli are of various dimensions; the largest, which is circular in form, and measures 380 yards in diameter, is that of Alyattes, father of Croesus. It was excavated by Mr. Spiegelthal, formerly Prussian Consul at Smyrna, and more recently by Mr. G. Dennis, who was British Consul at Palermo, but little or nothing of interest was found there.

THE BOILING LAKE OF DOMINICA.

Dominica, the most mountainous of the Lesser Antilles, is about thirty miles in length by sixteen in breadth. The physical formation of the island is indescribably rugged, and the scenery generally is of the most varied and beautiful character. The highest mountain, Morne Diablotin, is 4533 ft. above the level of the sea, or a little higher than Ben Nevis, in Scotland. There are several large rivers in the island, but its interior is still little known, although nearly 400 years have elapsed since the discovery of the island by Columbus.

Our correspondent, Mr. Edmund Watt, Resident District Magistrate, in the Leeward Islands' Federation, proceeds to relate the discovery of the boiling lake, and the details of a recent journey to that remarkable place:—

"Towards the close of 1871, under the direction of Admiral Richards, a survey of the coast-line of Dominica was being made. It was then," says our correspondent, "that I suggested to Captain Stanley, who was in charge of the survey, the possibility of walking across the island, in a direct line from west to east. My suggestion received that gentleman's approval. Accordingly, after a few preliminary arrangements, and accompanied by two men carrying provisions to last for three days, I started from the west coast. I met, however, with unexpected obstacles. The mountainous character of the country, the dangerous precipices to be climbed, the torrents to be forded, the gloom of the woods, and the heavy tropical rain which began to fall soon after I had started, caused much fatigue and depression. While endeavouring to cheer on my men, I was basely deserted by them. After an ineffectual attempt to find my deserters, I foolishly went on by myself, and travelled until late in the afternoon of the day, hoping that every hour would bring me in sight of the sea on the east coast. In this, however, I was doomed to disappointment. At the close of the day I found that my compass had become water-logged and useless, and that I was fairly alone and lost in the woods. Having ascended the steep side of a mountain, which since that adventure has received my name, I climbed to the top of a tree on the summit of the mountain to obtain, if possible, a view of the surrounding country.

"From thence I saw, at the base of a shoulder of the mountain, about 500 feet beneath me, clouds of vapour ascending from fissures in the earth. Hungry and fatigued, and suffering from intense cold, I descended, with much difficulty, to the place whence I had seen the vapour to issue. There I discovered a large bed of volcanic matter, in which were numberless vents throwing up heated air and boiling water. Near this place I passed a miserable night.

"Early next morning I decided to follow the course of the boiling water, which, forming there a small stream, flowed down a ravine leading, as I supposed, towards the sea. I was rescued by a friendly black man called Rosé, to whose kindness I am indebted for my life.

"Some time after the incidents I have just narrated, I invited a few friends to accompany me to the spot. But such were the difficulties of travel that, after four days of walking and climbing, we were reluctantly compelled to to abandon the attempt.

"A month afterwards, however, I again collected the same friends; and this expedition was thoroughly successful. We camped late on the first day of our journey, near to the place which I had previously visited. We again entered the forest, and after having crossed a ridge studded with small timber, we unexpectedly emerged from the forest. We stood upon a large plateau of about fifty acres in extent, which is in reality a small spur of what has since been called the Sulphur Hills. Here and there over this plateau, on the surface of which is no vestige of vegetation, were huge charred trunks of trees, large masses of volcanic rock, and numberless blow-holes, ejecting steam and water. The water, collecting from all sides, formed in the centre of this scene of desolation a milk-white, impetuous stream, discharging itself over the edge of the plateau into the precipice beneath.

"Picking our way cautiously over this volcanic bed of scoria, pumice, and sulphur, and jumping from rock to rock, which here and there protruded from the stream, we crossed a firm mound of earth beyond, and unexpectedly found ourselves at the edge of the Boiling Lake. It was thus on March 2, 1875, that the Boiling Lake was seen and closely examined by Dr. Freeland, a Scotch medical practitioner, Captain Gardyne, who was travelling with him, Dr. Nicholls, a medical practitioner in this island, and myself.

"Here, then, at an elevation of about 2400 ft. above the level of the sea, and on the southern side of the Sulphur Hills, is the Boiling Lake of Dominica. It is a body of pale slate-coloured boiling water, inclosed in a circular basin of about 150 yards in width, the sides of the basin being, I should say, about 60 ft. in height. The bare summits of the Sulphur Hill rise about 500 ft. above the edge of the basin, and from blow-holes in the side of the hills issue small quantities of water, which in their downward course to the lake form two tributary rivulets.

"On arriving at the edge of the basin one sees nothing but clouds of steam rising from the basin. But the noise of the boiling water is distinctly audible, and it is only when a passing breeze for a moment dissipates the clouds of steam that one sees boiling in vast bubbles the body of water at one's feet. The actually boiling portion of the lake must be in a circle of about 40 ft. in diameter, and the bubbles rise, I should say, about 3 ft. or 4 ft. into the air. The ripples caused by the boiling break towards the surrounding shore until they leave the sulphur-coated stones at the water's edge. The water itself, it is curious to observe, has, near the shore, a circular motion, which, perhaps, to some extent, accounts for the shape of the lake's basin; for I noticed that a small log thrown into the water travelled round the lake, passing and re-passing the spot at which it had entered the water. The only apparent exit to the lake is on the south-western side, and is not unlike a railway cutting—say about 9 ft. in width. The amount of water discharged through this exit is apparently very small; but on close examination I noticed an extensive sub-surface drainage, which, at about 200 yards south of the lake, forms a beautiful waterfall.

"A few months ago I again visited the lake, accompanied by Mr. Whyham, a district magistrate, and Dr. M. P. Duke, a Government medical officer, for the purpose of making the accompanying sketch. It is taken from the exit of the lake, to which Dr. Duke and I descended. The Sulphur Hills are in the background, and to the left is a small plateau, from which the lake was first seen."

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The newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial and Local Forces in South Africa, Major-General the Hon. Frederick Augustus Thesiger, C.B., eldest son of Lord Chelmsford, and late Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, has arrived at the seat of war on the eastern frontier of the Colonial Dominion. His predecessor was General Sir Arthur Augustus Thurlow Cunynghame, K.C.B., who now returns to England, and whose Portrait is here engraved. He is a brother of Sir Francis Thurlow Cunynghame, of Milneraig, Ayrshire, Bart., and is the younger son of the late Sir David Cunynghame, Bart. Their family is a branch of that of the Earls of Glencairn. Sir Arthur Cunynghame was born in 1812, and entered the Army in 1830. He was Captain Cunynghame, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Saltoun, in the Chinese War of 1841. In the Crimean War, as Colonel Cunynghame, he was Assistant Quartermaster-General to the First Division; he also commanded a division of the Turkish Contingent, and occupied Kertch with a force of ten thousand men. He was present at the chief actions in the campaign and siege of Sebastopol, and received the Crimean medal and clasps, the Turkish war medal, the orders of the Medjidieh and Legion of Honour. He became a Major-General in 1861, and in 1866 commanded a division of the Indian army. He afterwards held command of the Northern Military District in Ireland, and received the thanks of Government for his efforts and arrangements to check the Fenian rebellion. In 1870 he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General. He was appointed to command the expedition of 1875 to preserve order at the Diamond-Fields of South Africa, and was last year invested with the powers of Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief. Since the Kaffir War broke out, in October, Sir Arthur Cunynghame has directed the active operations, while retaining his head-quarters at the Ibeka, in the Trans-Kei territory, north of Krel's Galeka country. The portrait we give is from a photograph by Mr. W. Hermann, of Cape Town.

The latest news from South Africa informs us that on Feb. 11 the Cradock Burghers had an engagement with the enemy near Thomas River, and, after a brisk fight, defeated the enemy, killing between sixty and seventy. On the same day a party of Bowker's Rovers came upon the enemy near the Kwelgha and killed twenty of them. Beyond this there has been no serious fighting, although the patrols are out daily. The Gaikas are reported to be making for the Amatola Mountains, and to be in a starving condition. The headsman of the kraal of natives, by whom the Messrs. Tainton were murdered, has been arrested. Sir Bartle Frere is expected to return to Cape Town very shortly. The Active is at the Cape, and embarking the 19th Regiment for East London. The head-quarters of the 88th are to return by the same steamer; in the meantime the volunteers again undertake the Government duty at Cape Town.

It is expected that martial law in the eastern territory will be discontinued. The death of Captain Charles Boyes, who was killed in the last skirmish in the Chichaba Bush, has occasioned general regret.

Our illustration of the Oudtshoorn Mounted Volunteers starting for the eastern frontier, on Jan. 16, is from a sketch by one of their fellow-townsmen. Oudtshoorn is situated at



GENERAL SIR ARTHUR CUNYNGHAME, K.C.B.,
LATELY COMMANDING THE FORCES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

nearly an equal distance from Cape Town and from Grahams-town, the capitals respectively of the Western and the Eastern Provinces, which are above 500 miles from each other. It is immediately north of Mossel Bay and Georgetown, familiarly called "George," with which places Oudtshoorn is associated in a chapter of Mr. Anthony Trollope's recently published book on South Africa. That lively traveller and popular author went up to Oudtshoorn, as he tells us, to see the famous Congo Caves, which contain some wonderful stalactites. The town, though Mr. Trollope snubs it as "an uninteresting village," is the centre of a rich agricultural district, which has shown a high degree of public spirit on the present occasion. It has not only sent forth a large number of its willing sons to share the fatigues and dangers of this campaign, but has set the example of providing horses, saddles and bridles, and other equipments by a liberal subscription to the amount of £2850, in money and value, for

those who could not pay their own expenses. This result was obtained, in one week, by the zealous exertions of a committee, which consisted of the Civil Commissioner, the several field cornets, and eleven other gentlemen. The mounted volunteers, to the number of eighty, assembled on Jan. 16 in the street in front of the Courthouse and Holloway's Hotel, where they were mustered under the command of Captain Hercules Ferreira. They are a fine body of men, good shots and good riders, as most African farmers' sons are, and looked well as they marched off, preceded through the street by a brass band on a spring waggon, with a St. George's ensign fluttering in the breeze. There was a short halt at the old Dutch Church, where Mr. Duthie, the respected magistrate, spoke a few encouraging words to the volunteers; three cheers were then given for the Queen, for Oudtshoorn, and for the volunteer service. On the previous day ninety-three men on foot, mostly coloured men, under the command of Captain F. Anderson, accompanied by four of the Mounted Volunteers, were sent from Oudtshoorn. These were to be conveyed by steamer to East London, the port of King William's Town and British Kaffraria; and rifles and ammunition would be served out to them when they arrived on the frontier. After the above contingents had left Oudtshoorn, fifty other young men, farmers and others, offered to go; but the protracted drought had limited the means at the disposal of the committee, and it was impossible to supply horses to any more volunteers. There are still a hundred coloured men who could be sent from Oudtshoorn for service on the frontier if they should be required. The Colonial Government has expressed its hearty commendation and thanks for the efforts made at Oudtshoorn, as well as in many other places, to meet the present emergency of the Kaffir War.

Mr. Anthony Trollope's new book, to which we have referred for its mention of Oudtshoorn, is as readable as was to have been expected of the clever writer; but the two volumes contain little solid information. Description of scenery, observation of the landscape, the natural conditions and productions of a country, would seem not to be much in his way; he prefers to stroll in the haunts of comfortable leisure with the most agreeable residents, and to report their sentiments and opinions concerning local affairs. A large proportion of the contents of his "South Africa" seems to be made up of reminiscences of the ordinary conversations between a traveller and the respectable persons to whose acquaintance he was introduced, upon the prospects of their social state. We are told more of what Mr. Trollope said, or might have said, to the colonial politicians, than of what he learnt, or might have learnt, from them, as he appears to be a good talker but an indifferent listener. The second volume, which is wholly occupied with the Transvaal territory, and its recent annexation, the Diamond-Fields (officially styled Griqua Land West), the Orange Free State, and the Native Kaffir Territories, presents a review of various matters of opinion, not much of which appears new to any reader who has been accustomed to study the colonial history of these days. There is a striking description, however, of the great Kimberley diamond-mine, an excavation nine acres in area, and 230 ft. deep, where several thousand men, black fellows mostly, are employed digging and shovelling



THE KAFFIR WAR: OUDTSHOORN MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS STARTING FOR THE EASTERN FRONTIER.

the earth, which is drawn up in buckets, suspended on slanting wires, to the upper rim of the vast circular hollow. We gave some illustrations of this extraordinary spectacle a few years ago. In Mr. Trollope's first volume, the most interesting passages are those which describe the beautiful neighbourhood of Cape Town, Wynberg, Constantia, and all the promontory between Table Bay and Simon's Bay; or the trip inland by railway to Worcester, and several of the pleasant old-fashioned Dutch towns, or rather stately and wealthy villages, the Paarl, Ceres, and Swellendam, with fine oaks planted along their open streets, and with vineyards and orange-groves on their sunny hillsides above. The district of George and Mossel Bay, with the picturesque Outinqua mountains and the River Knysna (where the Duke of Edinburgh, by-the-way, once shot an elephant), are described by Mr. Trollope in a tolerably distinct manner. His account of the Eastern Province, and that of Natal, may be found rather disappointing; his visit to those parts was extremely hasty, and he came, apparently, with preconceived notions of their state, which he had scarcely time to correct. Lady Barker's delightful volume, "A Year's Housekeeping in Natal," is very much to be preferred. With regard to the Kaffirs, Mr. Trollope does not seem to have thought very seriously of the present outbreak of hostility on their part, but he considers that the native black race of South Africa, which outnumbers the white colonists in the proportion of five to one, is destined to obtain political rule by the electoral suffrage, and to command the labour market. There is little or no chance of South Africa being ever made a suitable field of emigration for the English working classes.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE SEA OF MARMORA.

The efficiency and alertness of our naval force in the Turkish waters can be entirely relied on; and popular sympathy is at this moment freely bestowed on the brave fellows in blue jackets, whose "cutlass drill" forms the subject of our Extra Supplement Engraving.

The following letter from a naval correspondent of the *Times* will be read with interest:—

Constantinople, March 7.

Our ironclad squadron under the command of Admiral Hornby still remains at anchor in Tuzla Bay, though why it should do so in preference to returning to the former anchorage off the Princes Islands, or moving into the Bosphorus, is difficult to understand now that Lord Derby has informed the world that there was no particular reason for choosing such a spot as the naval station for our fleet in the Sea of Marmora. Tuzla is a miserable fishing village at the head of a somewhat deep bay with a wide entrance, across which stretch, for a short distance, a few islets, affording partial shelter against the south-westerly winds which prevail at this season of the year. With all due deference to our Foreign Minister, Tuzla is not such a good anchorage as the open space between the mainland and the islands of the Princes group, which are large enough in themselves to offer an effectual barrier against any sea from the southward, the only direction in which there is sufficient room for a decent-sized wave to be raised by the hardest gale, and the fleet might ride at anchor in perfect safety off these islands the whole year round. Prinkipo, the largest of the group, has the great advantage of being in telegraphic communication with the entire world, which is not the case with Tuzla, so that the Admiral in command has still to send his despatches to the first-named place, although the ironclads have moved away some five miles to the eastward, and thus increased their distance from the mouth of the Bosphorus. Upon leaving the Princes Islands, which the fleet did on the Sunday following its arrival, Admiral Hornby proceeded to the southward in the direction of Mudania, with the intention at first of remaining in that quarter as long as no immediate necessity was seen at home for the entry of the ships into the Bosphorus. The distance, however, from Constantinople and the exposed position of the anchorage at Mudania, as well as the difficulty of communicating by telegraph, induced the Commander-in-Chief to change his original purpose; so that on the following morning the ironclads were seen steaming back again to the northward, giving rise to a report that the British fleet was on its way to the Golden Horn. The moment appeared very critical; for the Russians, at the same time, were talking loudly of marching into the Turkish capital, and the authorities were endeavouring to render the prospective occupation as easy as possible by providing accommodation for the expected troops. Passing outside the Princes Islands, the fleet, however, turned away towards Tuzla Island, and there cast anchor in the bay, affording another opportunity for foreigners to make amusing remarks at our expense. It has been thought by many out here that a great mistake was made in not sending the fleet at once into the Bosphorus, so as to have had the ships in a good position to forestall any attempt which might have been made, and may still be made, by the Russians to seize upon the forts at Kavak. That the idea of doing this has been entertained at the head-quarters of the Grand Duke there can be no doubt; for Cossack scouts have made their appearance at Fanaraki, the lighthouse village at the Black Sea entrance to the Bosphorus, and parties of Russian officers have been out prospecting the country between the forest of Belgrade and the shores of the celebrated strait leading from the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmora. Keeping our ironclads away from the Bosphorus did not prevent the Russians, after all, from violating the conditions of the armistice, and marching almost up to the gates of Constantinople; and it is a great question whether more decided action on our part would not have produced an opposite effect, and, in place of this last audacious advance to San Stefano, have caused a retrograde movement upon Adrianople. Well, as Jack says, "if the Russians get hold of the forts at the upper part of the Bosphorus, turning them out is a pleasure to come;" and from the Admiral down to the youngest seaman there is not one to whom a more pleasant task could possibly be offered. They care nothing for the torpedoes or the Krupp guns, and smile at the idea of their being kept from entering the Black Sea by any amount of Russian soldiers manning Turkish batteries. A most tremendous fighting spirit has been developed among the officers and men by the events of the last few months, and the insults which, as they conceive, have been heaped upon England by Russia, not only in the way of broken promises and implied obligations set at naught, but by the ill-treatment dealt out to those British subjects unfortunate enough to have been thrown by the accidents of war into the hands of the Russian soldiery. Our men are half wild at this forced inaction in the presence of those whom they consider England's enemies by the manner in which they are seeking to undermine her prestige and influence in the East; and if there be any truth in the old saying which ascribes a burning in the ears to ill-natured talk about oneself indulged in by acquaintances at a distance, then the ears of some of our great people at home must have been tingling from morn to night

of late in consequence of the freedom with which their actions and policy have been criticised in the fleet. Whatever may be thought by our statesmen and politicians in England as to the absence of ulterior designs on the part of Russia in respect to the Bosphorus or her desire to avoid a war with us, here in the fleet her recent conduct is viewed with the greatest suspicion. Thinking men point to the position she has assumed on the shores of the Sea of Marmora, occupying with her troops every point of importance from Gallipoli up to San Stefano. Behind the deep curtain which is thus formed all sorts of preparations may be going on of which we can know little or nothing; and with Russia as an antagonist, the blow is very apt to precede the warning. There must be something in all the talk about torpedoes and the passage through Adrianople of large detachments of seamen, of which so much has been heard of late; and, when it is considered how easily the "Whitehead" can be transported in sections, as also Thornycroft steam-launches, no one can think any amount of precautions adopted at the present crisis to guard against a surprise as being out of place. In the lagoons and harbours at the two Tchekmedjes the Russians have a splendid base for operating with torpedoes against our fleet; and it is not going out of the way to state that, lying at Tuzla, our ironclads are in a much more exposed position, and could be attacked with a greater chance of success, than were they at anchor in the Bosphorus.

We know that the Russians are in possession of the very newest type of the Whitehead torpedo, with all the recent improvements introduced by the inventor for the purpose of obtaining the highest possible rate of speed and certainty of range; and though at present they may have no great number of these machines ready for use, all the secrets connected with their manufacture are known to them, and for some time past skilled workmen have been actively engaged in the preparation of these weapons at Nicolaieff. Almost every part of the Whitehead torpedo can be obtained separately from engineering firms at home in any quantity, and the great secret consists more in putting the parts together and adjusting the machine for accuracy in use than in the manufacture of any particular portion of it. The captured "Whiteheads" now lying at the Arsenal at Constantinople, which may be taken as specimens of the weapons in the hands of the Russians, differ considerably in external form from those on board the Alexandra, having much less gear exposed to view, and possess apparently a greater range. Their speed is estimated at twenty-seven knots an hour for a range of 200 yards, and the full distance they can run at 1800. In considering the probabilities of a torpedo attack in time of war, when lying off a coast in possession of the enemy, it is well to bear in mind how very much nearer the speed of a Thornycroft steam-launch places the base of operations to the scene of action than the actual distance between the two positions would seem to imply. Tchekmedje is, after all, but little more than an hour and a half's run from Tuzla, and it would be easy enough for a craft of this sort to run across to the islands unperceived, there to lurk about behind Prinkipo until a favourable moment arrived for launching her weapon against our ships. Should the Russians, however, be meditating a surprise for us of that nature, they may learn for their guidance that every preparation has been made to give all who approach the fleet at night, in a manner calculated to excite the slightest suspicion as to their intentions, the warmest reception possible. As much for exercise, perhaps, as from any idea of the real necessity for such precautions, the strictest torpedo watch is kept at night. Outposts have been established on the islets at the entrance of the bay, the men being well supplied with every apparatus for signalling, steam-launches are cruising about all night, and the Gatling guns are kept loaded, the crews sleeping near at hand ready for opening fire at a moment's notice. Outrigger spars with "swifters" of wire rope and nettings form also a part of the torpedo defence; and thus it will be seen that there is little chance of our Admiral being caught napping, let danger come from whatever quarter it may. The prospect of fighting, which the order to force the passage of the Dardanelles seemed to hold forth, was welcomed with the greatest glee by Jack, and it was worth while witnessing the sangfroid with which the men, as the ships passed the outer castles, sat down by their guns and commenced to make up their flannel belts and leggings, the materials for which had been served out that same morning in view of the necessity which might have arisen for landing a naval brigade at Gallipoli. For all that the officers and men knew at the time, they would shortly be engaged with the formidable batteries at the Narrows, and could but expect to suffer severely in face of the large number of heavy Krupp guns which concentrate their fire in that section of the Dardanelles. The Duke of Edinburgh felt and bore himself on that occasion like an Englishman, made a neat speech to his crew, and was as ready as anyone present to perform his duty. It was a great disappointment to all in the fleet to find the ironclads ordered away from the vicinity of the Bosphorus; but there is no want of loyalty in Jack to the "powers that be," and in all the trying circumstances of the continued crisis in the affairs in the East the behaviour of the men has been, and still is, everything that could be desired, and no one can say there is a want of discipline in the slightest degree. Short leave of absence is granted to the officers, but as yet none to the men, though the Admiral has some thought of paying a visit with the squadron to Ismid, in order to let the crews have a run ashore. The Commander-in-Chief, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and a few other of the superior officers, went up the Gulf of Ismid in the Salamis on Thursday last to examine the ground, as it were, in advance, and it was fully expected in the fleet that a move in that direction would have been made before this. The Duke is almost a close prisoner, hardly ever leaving his ship; and, in deference to the opinions of the authorities at home, will not for the present approach Constantinople, even in the character of a simple naval officer. Prince Louis of Battenberg, the Duke's Equerry, has a brother serving on the Staff of the Grand Duke at San Stefano, and, naturally enough, visits have been interchanged between them. The Russian officer, a fine, tall, handsome young fellow, won the sympathy of the officers of the Sultan by the warm terms of admiration in which he spoke of the Turkish soldiers and their fighting capacities. Like all the other Russian officers who have expressed their opinions upon the war, the Prince speaks with great disgust of the conduct of their Bulgarian auxiliaries. According to him, it was well that the Turks did not know how severe was the defeat inflicted upon the Russians on more than one occasion; for had they pressed on, as they were expected to do, the whole course of the campaign might have been changed and a very different result given to the war. While the fleet remains at Tuzla the Admiral communicates daily with Constantinople and the Admiralty. Either the Salamis, Flamingo, or Torch leaves the anchorage about seven in the morning, and, stopping off Prinkipo, the telegraphic despatches are sent on to England. Arriving at Constantinople between ten and eleven, the vessel remains there until half-past four or five in the afternoon, and then returns to Tuzla, calling at Prinkipo for any despatches which may have arrived in the meantime.

Up to the present, the fleet under the command of Admiral Hornby has been stationed as follows:—At Gallipoli, the Agincourt, Hotspur, and Cygnet; on the other flank of the Bulair lines, in the Gulf of Saros, the Swiftsure, Research, and Ruby; while the Devastation has remained at Besika Bay guarding the southern entrance to the Dardanelles. Admiral Commerell's instructions, I believe, were to oppose with force any attempt of the Russians to take possession of the said lines, and notice was given to the commander of the Turkish forces to move his men out of the way if he did not intend to fight, as, should the Russians make their appearance, the British ships would open fire at once regardless of their presence. On the 18th of last month, the day after the arrival of the ironclads at Prinkipo, the Flamingo sailed with despatches for Gallipoli, and, calling in at Rodosto on her way back to Constantinople a few days later to communicate with the Vice-Consul, she was boarded by the Russian Captain of the Port, who spoke of the armistice as ending at midnight on the 25th, according to despatches received that day from St. Petersburg. The zealous official no doubt had come on board with the view of taking notes. His conduct was somewhat suspicious, as he denied all knowledge of English; and yet the intelligent appearance of his face and the manner in which he pricked up his ears at any remark between the officers belied his assertion, and led the Captain of the Flamingo to question the Vice-Consul about him, when he learnt that not only does this official speak our language with the facility of a native, but is of British extraction, having had an English mother. With the arrival of the Channel Fleet at Besika more vessels probably will be moving up to the Sea of Marmora. At the present moment the force at Tuzla consists of the Alexandra, flagship; Téméraire, Achilles, and Sultan, ironclads; Torch and Flamingo, despatch gun-vessels; and the Salamis, Admiral's tender. The Antelope, Embassy despatch-boat, remains off Tophaneh in the Bosphorus. Last night this vessel sustained serious damage through the fouling of an English steamer, which, having slipped her anchors to get clear of a Turkish ironclad, came down on top of the Antelope and swept away jibboom, bowsprit, headgear, and a considerable portion of the gunwale forward, as well as the quarter-boats and after-davits, before she could be got clear. This ill-fated English steamer, the J. C. Middleton, eventually sank in twenty fathoms of water inside the harbour, her crew being saved by the boats of the Antelope. It was an extraordinary accident altogether, and it is very difficult to apportion out the blame for all that has occurred.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual general meeting of the 38th Middlesex (Artists) took place on the 15th inst. at Willis's Rooms. Colonel Leighton congratulated the corps on its steady progress in numbers and efficiency. At the end of the last volunteer year the actual strength of the corps was 573 of all ranks, as against 393 in 1874, 404 in 1875, and 454 in 1876. Since October last the recruiting had progressed so satisfactorily that the list of members now showed an actual strength of 607 of all ranks. In alluding to the increased interest which was now being taken in the volunteer service by the Army and the Government, and the earnest desire shown on all sides of heartily recognising and accepting the services of those who had voluntarily come forward in the service of their country, Colonel Leighton expressed a hope that all volunteers would accept this interest in the right spirit, and show their hearty appreciation of it by doing their utmost to make themselves good soldiers in every sense of the word. After the meeting the regiment dined together, when 250 of all ranks were present.—An assault of arms will be held by this corps at St. George's Hall next Saturday evening.

The usual monthly competition of the 7th Surrey took place last week at Wimbledon, when the best scores were those of Privates Suttell and Hart.

The annual dinner of No. 2 company, St. George's, was held last week at the Grosvenor Gallery, Bond-street—Captain Holloway presiding.

The honorary secretary of the Liverpool Rifle Association announces that, in presence of the great uncertainty of trade and politics, the committee of the Rifle Association have unanimously decided not to hold the usual prize competition at Altcar this year. They hope when better times dawn upon them to resume their meetings, which have attracted some of the best shots from all parts of the kingdom.

It is proposed to raise a new volunteer regiment in Manchester, composed entirely of Scotchmen, to be entitled "The Manchester Scottish Volunteers." The establishment the War Office will be first asked to sanction is six companies of one hundred strong, and to obtain this the minimum number of names enrolled has to be 560. At a meeting held last week at the Waterloo Hotel, Manchester, it was announced that 541 recruits had signified their intention of joining. The uniform proposed is a scarlet doublet, faced with white, and dark tartan trousers of the pattern worn by the Black Watch. The command of the corps (subject to consent for its formation being given) has been accepted by Mr. James Nicholson, of Bowdon.

A committee is being formed for the purpose of organising a volunteer force for active service. The objects of the scheme are:—To train from 400,000 to 600,000 men annually, to secure efficiency without interfering with a man's civil duties, to obtain a small grant to cover expenses and compensate men for their time (but this will cause no perceptible increase of taxes), and to place at once 100,000 trained men at the disposal of the Government.

Lord Elcho, M.P., has published a letter protesting against the employment of volunteer regiments for foreign service. His Lordship says:—No one who knows the spirit which animates the volunteers can doubt that many efficient regiments might thus be obtained for foreign service, and that they would on trial be found not unworthy to stand shoulder to shoulder with their comrades of the regular army and militia; but any such use of the force would be a departure from the principles of our military system, and would endanger the permanence of our volunteer army at anything like its present numerical strength.

Another explosion occurred last Saturday morning at the Kilsyth Colliery. On account of the fire which continues to burn in the mine, Nos. 1 and 2 shafts were battened down; but on Saturday morning an explosion blew the battening from the No. 1 shaft, scattering the debris in all directions.

The quantity of food brought to Liverpool last week from America was quite up to the average of recent periods. Five steamers reached the Mersey, bringing, collectively, 5712 quarters of beef, 1628 carcasses of mutton, and 283 carcasses of pigs, whilst another steamer from Canada landed 150 head of cattle and 423 live sheep. No consignments of fresh butter came to hand. According to a return to the House of Lords, obtained by the Duke of Somerset, the aggregate importation of dead meat into the United Kingdom from the United States during the six months ending in January last was 24,819 tons.



THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE SEA OF MARMORA: CUTLASS DRILL.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

Professor Garrod, in his eighth lecture on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life and its Bearing on Physiology, given on Tuesday, the 12th inst., resumed his illustrations of the mechanism connected with the circulation of the blood. After describing the gradual branching out of the arteries and their multiplying into very fine capillaries, and thus greatly increasing in their area, he adverted to the force of the heart and the pressure of the blood in the arteries, and explained the methods which had been adopted for its measurement, aided by apparatus. Hales employed a column of water, and Poiseuille a column of mercury, and other methods have been devised. The Professor demonstrated that the pressure was sufficient to support a column of nine inches of mercury, and he exhibited a small fountain of water due to this pressure. In consequence of the increased resistance, the pressure of the blood diminishes the further it proceeds from its source, the heart. The contraction of the four cavities of the heart, the two auricles and two ventricles, is named their systole; their relaxation or dilatation is termed their diastole. When the auricles dilate they receive blood from the veins; and when they contract they force the blood into the ventricles, which are dilating to receive it. The ventricles in turn contract and propel the blood into the great arteries, and thus it is driven through the whole system. The beats of the heart are remarkably rhythmic. The pulse is the beat of an artery, its remote cause being the force of the heart, and its immediate cause the momentary distension and recoil of the artery produced by the propulsion of the blood. The frequency of the pulse varies greatly, according to age, the state of health, temperature, position of the body, labour or rest, and diet, varying from thirty-eight or forty beats a minute, in repose or a low state of body, to 120 after great muscular effort. After being in a Turkish bath the Professor once found his pulse 172. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to explanations of the sphygmograph (especially Marey's) and other apparatus (shown in action) for exhibiting and recording in undulatory lines on paper the beginning, extent, and durations of the pulse movements, which give much valuable information to the physician in forming his judgment of the condition of such an important organ as the heart.

CHEMISTRY OF VEGETATION.

Professor Dewar began his eighth lecture on the Chemistry of the Organic World, given on Thursday, the 14th inst., by referring to tables giving the constitution of plants after growth from the seed in the dark—of maize in twenty, and of a bean in twenty-five days. They had lost nearly half their weight. The carbon had passed away as carbonic acid, and the starch had been transformed into glucose or grape sugar—such a change as takes place in malting. The amount of mineral constituents was unaltered. Plants germinating in the light gain about half the weight of their seed. After stating that plants derive their hydrogen by decomposing water, and their carbon by the action of their leaves upon the carbonic acid in the atmosphere, the Professor described the origin of their nitrogen as a more profound problem. Nitrogen exists in the air (of which it forms four fifths with oxygen), in ammonia (in combination with hydrogen), and in nitric and nitrous acids. Liebig believed that the soil alone provides the nitrogen of plants, and the valuable experiments of Lawes and Gilbert proved that the supply of ammoniacal salts to the soil is highly advantageous. Nitrogen is a remarkably inert gas; and no assimilation of it in a free state ever takes place in the plant; it must be obtained from a compound. The Professor showed by Cavendish's experiment how nitrogen combines with oxygen under the influence of the electric spark; red fumes were formed and nitric and nitrous acids. These two acids are also found in rain during a thunderstorm. The silent electric discharge in the presence of cellulose and nitrogen produces ammonia; and this gas is also formed by the fermentation of organic matters in the soil. Among his experiments the lecturer showed the decomposition of ammonia by the electric spark, and an example of its great solubility in water was afforded by the gas being rapidly absorbed by a piece of ice. When burnt rapidly in oxygen ammonia formed water and set free nitrogen; but when burnt slowly it produced nitric and nitrous acids. Thus when heated platinum wire was suspended in an atmosphere containing ammonia, the wire remained red hot, and water and nitrate of ammonia were produced. The same action, it was said, might occur in a porous soil, the soil absorbing oxygen and passing it over to the nitrogen. It having been shown that nitrous oxide, a colourless gas, combines with air and produces red fumes, which dissolve in water and form nitric and nitrous acids, and that nitric oxide and hydrogen in the presence of a porous body (for instance, red hot platinum) combine and form ammonia, it was suggested that ammonia might be formed in the soil in a similar manner. The capability of ozone to oxidise nitrogen having been also suggested, it was demonstrated by Professor Andrews's apparatus that ozone is really condensed oxygen, and Professor Dewar proved that during this condensation heat is absorbed, which is evolved during the decomposition or re-expansion.

RELATIONS OF SOUND AND HEAT.

Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S., who gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 15th inst., began by alluding to the conditions of maintaining sonorous vibrations, referring, first, to those of strings, as in the pianoforte, violin, and harp; and he then showed, with a pendulum suspended from the ceiling, how the vibrations, which are stopped by friction with air, may be rendered continuous by the application of force at the proper time. The musical note of a large tuning-fork, produced by an electro-magnetic arrangement, was next considered, and the cause of the sound was attributed by his Lordship to variation in the intensity of the current, which is at first retarded, and afterwards gradually increases. If the current, he said, were most powerful at its starting, the fork would not vibrate. His Lordship then adverted to the maintenance of the vibrations of sound produced by heat. These were first illustrated by what are termed Trevelyan's bars. A musical note was produced by placing heated bars of brass upon a cold mass of lead, which Mr. Trevelyan, as well as Sir John Leslie and Professor Faraday, attributed to the tapping of the hot mass against the cold one, the alternate expansion and contraction of the metal being regarded as the sustaining power of the vibrations. The aerial vibrations due to heat were next considered, and illustrated by reference to the movements of a piston in a cylinder, in which the air is thereby successively condensed and expanded; and in like manner, his Lordship said, the waves of sound in the atmosphere are condensed and rarefied with variations in the temperature, of which various cases were adduced. Thus musical sounds are damped by walls at a constant temperature. Sondhauss's experiment with a glass tube having a bulb at one end, which produced a note when warmed, was brought forward; and it was shown that a considerable range of temperature is required to produce the effect. Singing flames, exemplified by the sounds produced

when a glass globe or tubes were placed on hydrogen flames, were, in his Lordship's opinion, due to variations in temperature causing condensation and rarefaction in the sonorous waves; and he noticed the difficulty in ascertaining the phase of greatest heat development. The remarkable phenomena termed Rijke's tones, produced by heat and glass tubes, and Riess's tones, in which a wire-gauze net is used with a tube, were exhibited and explained. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne and other distinguished persons were present. The Duke of Northumberland, the president, was in the chair.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS OF THE ANCIENTS.

The Rev. William Houghton, M.A., gave the first of three lectures, entitled "Gleanings from the Natural History of the Ancients," on Saturday last, the 16th inst. He began by stating that his course would be limited to the animals known to the Egyptians, Assyrians, Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans, his information being chiefly derived from ancient literary history, and the figures on monuments, gems, vases, &c., of which large drawings would be exhibited. After noticing the descriptive names of various animals (such as rhinoceros, skioneros, and porcupine), the lecturer began with the quadrupeds, giving interesting details of the Egyptian baboon, sacred to Thoth, "the lord of letters," corresponding to Mercury, having a long doglike face and shoulders, covered with shaggy hair, and very frequently appearing on the monuments, fulfilling various duties in a variety of positions. Native monkeys did not exist in Palestine, but apes were introduced by Solomon. The manlike appearance of the monkeys on the Assyrian monuments was shown to be very striking. Monkeys were also well known to the Greeks and Romans, and Cicero describes one profanely upsetting the preparations for ascertaining by lot the will of the gods respecting a war in Greece. The dog appears as the companion of man before the earliest historical records. The Egyptians had various breeds, and some of their peculiarities, shown in the drawings, were noticed by the lecturer. Dogs were early trained for hunting, and a drawing was shown of a sitting house dog, the original dating about B.C. 2300. Dogs were despised by the Hebrews; but were much employed by the Assyrians, as shown in their monuments. A touching description by Arrian (born A.D. 90), of his favourite greyhound named Hormē, was read. In very ancient times the cat appears to have been known only to the Egyptians, who held it sacred, and from whom, probably, it came to Rome. That the white-breasted marten was the mouse-killer of the Greeks was proved by quotations from Aristophanes and other writers. Many interesting particulars were given of the ancients' knowledge of the ichneumon, oxen, sheep, goats, and horses.

Professor Dewar, F.R.S., will give a discourse on the Chemical Actions of Light and their Electrical Relations on Friday evening, the 29th inst.

At Monday's meeting of the members of the Royal United Service Institution a paper upon the Best Method of carrying Life-Saving Apparatus on Board our Men of War was read by Commander Gilmore, R.N. The chair was occupied by Rear-Admiral Selwyn.

At the London Institution Mr. R. A. Proctor gave the Monday evening lecture on the Youth of a Planet. The gradual evolution of the solar system is now generally accepted, and most astronomers recognise the enormous duration of the various stages belonging to the growth, maturity, and decrepitude of each member of the solar system. Nor is it doubted that the duration of that particular period of a planet's life when it is fit to be the abode of living creatures is short compared with the preceding periods of preparation and the subsequent periods of decadence. This being so, the chance that two planets taken at random have synchronous periods of maturity is of necessity exceedingly small, and that all are synchronous is most unlikely. Yet men, in their willingness to accept a theory rather than work out its due place by getting rid of incompatible ideas, often speak of other planets as worlds like ours. Adopting, for reasons which were explained, the principle that, *ceteris paribus*, the larger members of the solar system are in the earlier stages of development, or in that sense are younger than the smaller ones, Mr. Proctor described the various stages of a planet's life.—Next Monday Mr. Proctor will lecture on the Old Age of a Planet.

Mr. J. A. Froude gave the first of two lectures on Monday evening at the Birmingham and Midland Institute, on the Colonies. He said that, though many of our ablest statesmen thought that a separation of the English possessions must eventually take place, yet many of the colonists themselves, as well as the people of this country, were equally in earnest in the desire that the empire might be kept together. He pointed out that, while there were a number of elements in the present mode of governing the colonies which had a tendency to produce disruption, still, the difficulties of the case were not so great that they might not be overcome, if the mind of the English people was but directed to them in sufficient earnestness, instead of allowing themselves to be more concerned with imaginary interests connected with Continental affairs.

Several lectures were given on Tuesday last:—

At the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute Sir Julius Vogel lectured on New Zealand and Emigration, giving a most glowing account of the condition and prospects of that colony. He stated that he had the previous evening received the following despatch from the New Zealand Minister for Immigration:—"As regards future operations, I had hoped by this mail to have supplied you with full particulars as to the number and quality of the immigrants required during the current year. So soon as I am furnished with returns ordered to be sent in by the immigration officers throughout the colony I shall be able to do so. In the meantime I would state that we can scarcely have too many people, provided they are of the right stamp—agricultural able-bodied labourers, dairymen, and domestic servants. The power of the colony to absorb such with advantage may be said to be unlimited. Another class to whom the colony presents great advantages are practical farmers with small or large means. The construction of railways now in progress and in contemplation opens up for agricultural settlement an extensive territory which has hitherto been unavailable, and upon which thousands of industrious families may acquire independence and surround themselves with comfort. I venture to say that New Zealand never presented greater attractions to genuine colonists than at the present time." The reading of Sir Julius Vogel's paper was followed by a lively discussion, led off by Sir James Ferguson, late Governor of New Zealand, who expressed his general concurrence in Sir Julius Vogel's views.

A numerous gathering assembled in the Wesleyan Chapel, City-road, under the presidency of the Earl of Harrowby, the object of the meeting being to commemorate the 500th anniversary of John Wycliffe's second trial at Lambeth Palace before the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Canterbury, and his deliverance by the citizens of London, under the command of

the Queen Mother, in 1378. The Rev. J. Jackson Wray gave a lecture on the life and times of John Wycliffe and the wonderful stimulus that his theological and literary efforts gave to the progress of the Reformation in England and other countries.

Mr. R. Francis Cobb gave an address at the Society of Arts on the Commercial Position and Prospects of Egypt. Sir George Elliot, M.P., presided. The lecturer was of opinion that the whole system of production in Egypt lay in irrigation, and he expressed his strong faith in the natural resources of the country.

The third of a series of lectures, organised by the Liberation Society, bearing upon the question of religious equality, was given in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, by Mr. F. Harrison. The subject was the best Mode of Disestablishing and Disendowing the State Church.

Mr. Cornelius Walford read a paper before the members of the Statistical Society on the Famines of the World. Mr. Hyde Clark, Mr. Patterson, and other gentlemen spoke.

Mr. T. Hughes, Q.C., gave at Exeter Hall last Saturday the first of a course of lectures on Industrial Co-operation, which has been promoted by the Guild of Co-operators.

THEATRES.

On Saturday another opportunity was given to Herr Neville Moritz to make good his claims to act Shakspeare in English. The performance took place in the evening, and consisted of portions of the play of "The Merchant of Venice." The number of the Portia scenes was reduced, and the stage of the Queen's was almost monopolised for the occasion by Shylock and his doings. A more ample opportunity could not have been given to a foreign artist for making his mark. In some respects the part suited the actor better than Othello did, but it brought out no merits in addition. The result, indeed, was rather the reverse. If the Othello wanted elevation, the Shylock was positively vulgar. He was the veritable Jew of the streets, the pariah of the market, with the debased accent as well as bearing of the alien race. The Shakspearean ideal was never touched, or attempted to be touched. What Herr Moritz really did attempt he achieved. A more realistic portrait was never placed on the boards. In certain executive points the Hungarian artiste was tolerably happy. His command of English pronunciation was more complete, as well as more confident, in Shylock than in Othello; yet less refined in the proportion that it was positively Jewish. The declamatory and passionate speeches, it was evident, had been carefully studied, and were duly cheered by his supporters. That in which Shylock vindicated the humanity of the Jew was especially applauded to the echo. As an English elocutionary effort made by a foreigner it was, indeed, as successful as it was meritorious. In the neighbourhood of Whitechapel Neville Moritz might possibly become a favourite; but in that of Long-acre something more classical is desiderated.

At the Duke's a comedieta has been produced, entitled "Man Proposes." It serves to play in the drama of "Mammon," which has secured public attention. Both dramas are by the same author, Mr. Sydney Grundy. His new production works skilfully a little plot, with elegant dialogue, and a single pleasing incident. There are three characters—Bell Huntington (Miss Louise Moodie), Dinah (Miss Florence Chalgrove), and Captain Huntington (Mr. J. D. Beveridge). Each rôle is capitally acted. The play, also, is not only new, but original; and this is a merit to be scored to the credit of the author and management.

At the Haymarket the comedy of "Twelfth Night" has in due course given place to "The Lady of Lyons." On Wednesday, Miss Neilson sustained the character of Pauline. Her engagement continues attractive.

"Doubleday's Will" is the title of a new first part announced to be produced by Mr. and Mrs. German Reed at St. George's Hall next Monday. Mr. F. C. Burnand is the author of the piece, and Mr. King Hall supplies the music. "The Happy Bungalow" and "Answer Paid" will be withdrawn, and Mr. Corney Grain's new sketch, "In a Country House," will conclude the programme.

Colonel Frank Bolton in his monthly report states that the condition of the water in the Thames and Lea was generally turbid and discoloured during February.

An Admiralty announcement in the *Gazette* states that, in accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B., has been placed on the retired list of his rank, and the following promotions consequent thereon have been made:—Vice-Admiral Arthur Farquhar to be Admiral; Rear-Admiral Edward Bridges Rice to be Vice-Admiral; and Captain John Eglinton Montgomerie, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral.

The twin-steamer Express, built at Newcastle-on-Tyne for the Channel passage between Dover and Calais, was subjected to a trial-trip last Saturday. This was made to Coquet Island, a distance from the Tyne of twenty-two miles and a half. The run from Coquet Island back to the Tyne was made a test, and the journey was done in one hour and twenty-two minutes. The distance from the Tyne to Coquet is one mile and a half longer than from Dover to Calais. The trial was considered highly satisfactory.

A meeting of those opposed to the re-establishment of the Papal hierarchy in Scotland was held in Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh, on Monday, under the presidency of Mr. Ferguson, of Kimmund. There was a large attendance. Resolutions were passed setting forth that the Papacy is in direct antagonism to the Royal prerogative of the Queen, and that the restoration of the Papal hierarchy disturbs the Settlement of the Revolution and Union, and imperils therewith all the national rights and privileges guaranteed by these settlements. The Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieff, Mr. Newdegate, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Wylie, the Rev. Dr. Begg, and others were among the speakers.

The Inclosure Commissioners, in their report to the Home Secretary for the past year, which was issued on Saturday, state that they have not certified any scheme for the year which ended on Dec. 31. They have received three memorials for schemes with respect to Brook-green; Lesney-heath, Earith; and Wormwood-scrubs; and reasons are set forth why the appeals were refused. With respect to memorials prior to 1877, the Commissioners state that as to Waltham Holy Cross-common, if the scheme proposed by the Epping Commissioners for dealing with Epping Forest, which embraces Waltham Cross-common, is confirmed by Parliament, further proceedings under the Metropolitan Commons Act will be unnecessary. With regard to Mousehold-heath, Norwich, there was no prospect of the settlement as to the owners of the heath, and the project had been abandoned. The following is a list of the commons which have been the subject of schemes confirmed by Parliament, embracing 1200 acres:—Hayes-common, Blackheath, Shepherd's-bush, Hackney, Tooting Beck, Barnes, Ealing, Clapham-common, and Bostall-heath, Kent.



THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS ANNOUNCING PEACE TO THE IMPERIAL ARMY AT SAN STEFANO.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

Commemoration was undoubtedly due to a gallant service unceremoniously snuffed out in 1863; and in the two bulky volumes entitled *History of the Indian Navy*, by Charles Rathbone Low (Richard Bentley and Son), the debt has been handsomely paid by an author who, besides being no novice in penmanship, once held rank in the navy whose origin, career, glorious exploits, and lamentable extinction he has undertaken to put on record for the public edification. The Indian Navy, small but very effective, always suffered, so far as its fame was concerned, under a disadvantage. When it acted independently, its deeds, remarkable as they were for every admirable quality, were of local rather than of world-wide interest; and when it acted in conjunction with either the Army or the Royal Navy, it necessarily took a subordinate part and was overshadowed by its big brothers. Another misfortune befell it, so far as a trustworthy compilation of its history is concerned; for, in the words of a high authority, "before the Indian Navy had become a thing of the past, there was a destruction of the materials for its history. Previous to 1860 there were many and most valuable records of that service in the India Office, but in that year nearly all were reduced to pulp." And how great a loss was thus incurred may be surmised from the fact that, at the date of its abolition in 1863, the service had been in existence "for a period of exactly two centuries and a half, counting from the year 1612, when Captain Best defeated the Portuguese fleet off the bar of Surat," under the style and title first of the Bombay Marine and then of the Indian Navy. However, what with indefatigable research, what with accidental discovery, and what with hearty co-operation on the part of persons in possession of private memorials, the difficulty created by wanton destruction has been something more than indifferently well surmounted. From the day when Captain Best, in 1612, "peppered" the Portuguese off Surat to the day when "the Indian Jack" was hauled down, under a salute, from the flagstaff of Bombay Castle, the story of the Indian Navy is one of honourable and useful services, constantly and ungrudgingly rendered. In Burma, China, and Persia, and in the dark days of the Mutiny, it was engaged with remarkable success in all kinds of warlike operations; it conducted surveys, the utility whereof cannot easily be overestimated, and, by official acknowledgment, "the beneficial results of its suppression of piracy and the slave trade will long endure." And should anybody inquire after instances of individual excellence and prowess, after exploits and gallantry such as we associate with the names of Nelson and Cochrane and the stars of the Royal Navy, the answer will be that they are, if not legion, too numerous, at any rate, to be fully set forth. At the risk, however, of apparently invidious selection, let a few examples be cited.

To begin with, there were in 1612 and 1615 the Captain Best who has been mentioned and Captain Downton; and their achievements may very naturally have given rise to the belief, expressed in the schoolboy's well-known rhyme, about the preposterous number of Portuguese for which "one bold Englishman" was supposed to be more than a match.

As for Commodore James, who joined the Bombay Marine in 1747, he may be considered as the Sir Cloudesley Shovel of the Indian Navy. He was born in 1721, and his condition of life was such that the occupation of a ploughboy appeared to be his destiny. He circumvented destiny, however, by going off to sea at twelve years of age; and at seventeen he was serving "under Admiral Lord Hawke in the capacity of ship's boy or servant." A few years afterwards, it appears, he "obtained the command of a ship in the Virginia trade;" but, as we happened at that time to be at war with Spain, he had the misfortune to suffer imprisonment at the hands of the Spaniards, as well as direful shipwreck by reason of the elements. He, nevertheless, returned safe and sound to England; and, not having become proud, took to wife the hostess of the "Red Cow," which was "a public-house in the now classic region of Wapping." His truly sailor-like disposition and habits may be inferred from the story in which it is related that, "as soon as his worldly prospects improved, he journeyed to his native town, Milford Haven, and inquired after a young woman with whom he had been brought up as a child and had interchanged vows of constancy. On learning that she had proved as fickle as himself, he made her some presents he had brought with him and befriended her husband." How much prettier a picture is this than the spectacle of an action brought for "breach of promise!" In 1747, as has been said, Mr. James "entered the Bombay Marine, and he was found to be so enterprising and zealous an officer, that, in 1749, he was promoted to the rank of Commander." Now began his course of distinction, and he was verily a thorn in the side of Angria, a Mahratta pirate chief, who, at that period, made a figure in Indian history. In 1751, the gallant James hoisted his broad pennant as Commodore; and, in 1755, he covered himself with glory by his capture of Toolajee Angria's stronghold, Severndroog. And many other great deeds he did, inasmuch that he was presented "with a magnificent gold-hilted sword;" he was, in 1778, made a Baronet; he was "elected to a seat at the Board of Directors, and successively rose to the honourable posts of Deputy Chairman and Chairman;" he "was returned to Parliament as member for West Looe, a Cornish borough;" and "he was nominated a Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and Elder Brother and Deputy Master of the Trinity House." In 1783 he died, worn out with hardships and the effects of unhealthy climates; and to his memory his relict, Lady James—not, it is presumed, the same time hostess of the "Red Cow," but a second wife, whom he is understood to have married in 1759, or about that date—erected a singular castellated building on Shooter's-hill. The building was intended to keep in perpetual remembrance the capture of Severndroog, and a part of it was so contrived and fitted up with all manner of weapons as to impress upon the mind that it was "the identical armoury appertaining to Angria."

Another heroic name is that of Captain Boyce, a veteran who was still alive, and "in excellent health" and spirits on April 9, 1877, though he "entered the service so far back as the year 1802, and lost his legs in the memorable action fought on June 30, 1815, between the brig the Nautilus and the United States ship Peacock." The full account of that action may be read in the pages of the "History;" but it is scarcely worth while to enter upon it here, inasmuch as it gave rise at the time to some very painful controversy and to some very strong strictures upon the behaviour of the American captain, and no object can be gained by reopening the question, which, moreover, has been investigated by James in his "History of the Naval Occurrences of the War between the United States and Great Britain." Suffice it to say that Lieutenant Boyce, as he then was, "stood up" in the little Nautilus against the big Peacock for the honour of his flag, at the risk of total and speedy annihilation, and paid for his gallantry with his legs, and also with the sacrifice of his profession; for, in consequence of his grievous wounds, he was, of course, "compelled to retire from the service in 1817."

To come down to more recent events, let us see "how Acting-Master G. B. Chicken gained the Victoria Cross" during the memorable Indian Mutiny. Here is the official

record:—"Mr. George Bell Chicken, date of act of bravery, Sept. 27, 1858. For great gallantry, Sept. 27, 1858, at Suhejnee, near Peeroo, in having charged into the middle of a considerable number of the rebels, who were prepared to rally and open fire upon the scattered pursuers. They were surrounded on all sides, but, fighting desperately, Mr. Chicken succeeded in killing five before he was cut down himself; he would have been cut to pieces had not some of the men of the 1st Bengal Police and 3rd Sikh Irregular Cavalry dashed into the crowd to his rescue, and routed it, after killing several of the enemy." The record is not quite so clear and intelligible as it might have been made; but Mr. Low's own account of the matter may be used as a light to lighten the official obscurity. Unfortunately, Mr. Chicken did not live long to enjoy his dearly-bought honour. He "returned to Calcutta on Nov. 30, 1859, and in the following March was appointed to the command of the Emily, of ninety tons and three guns. He proceeded to sea in May; but, soon after leaving the Sandheads, the little schooner was overtaken by one of those tremendous gales that periodically strew the shores of the Indian Peninsula with a thick fringe of wrecks; a steamer was sent to look after her, but neither the gallant commander, nor his ship, nor his crew was ever heard of more; and there can be little doubt that she foundered at sea with all hands on board."

These three examples, by no means carefully sought out from a multitude, will give a fair idea of the Indian Navy from a fighting point of view; from the scientific point of view, it will be sufficient, perhaps, to say that the service possessed a perfect "galaxy of surveying talent," and produced, "at one time, travellers of the distinction and scientific attainments of Wood and Wyburd, Whitelock and Wellsted, Ormsby and Barker."

This being the case, it is extremely distressing to mark the tone of complaint and the sense of injustice which transform Mr. Low's noble history into a sort of Jeremiad. Not that Mr. Low complains on his own account; he declares, in the spirit of magnanimity "probably" rather than out of the abundance of his heart and memory, that he, personally, has "no grievance to air;" but he is, naturally and honourably, very jealous for the reputation of the gallant and useful service to which it is his boast to have belonged, of the predecessors who set himself and his comrades so good an example so faithfully followed, and of those comrades themselves who have found in him so excellent a vindicator of their cause. An index, in the case of such a book, would, of course, have been a work of great labour; but it would have been of inestimable advantage.

A valuable herd of Highland cattle, belonging to the Earl of Lovelace, has been destroyed in his park at East Horsley in consequence of their having eaten the cuttings of yew-trees.

A breach-of-promise case was heard at the Chelmsford Assizes on Tuesday, resulting in the plaintiff, a housekeeper and parlour-maid in the family of a clergyman, obtaining against the defendant, a well-to-do farmer, a verdict with £125 damages.

The Post-Office Savings Banks produced a profit last year, the interest allowed and the expenses amounting to less by £145,849 than the interest accrued on the funds in the hands of the Government. As usual, also, the balance was the other way in regard to the funds of the trustee savings banks and friendly societies in the hands of the Government, the amount of interest allowed to these depositors being such as to exceed by £127,617 the interest actually accrued on those funds; the deficiency has to be paid from the public purse.

On and after April 1 the London, Chatham, and Dover Company will start every afternoon at 3.15 a special express train to Westgate-on-Sea, the journey to occupy only one hour and forty minutes. This train will proceed to Ramsgate and Margate at the same rate of speed. The company will also put on every morning at ten o'clock a fast train from Ramsgate, which will call at Margate and Westgate. This service will be a boon to the inhabitants of the Isle of Thanet in general, and to the residents in, and visitors to, Ramsgate, St. Lawrence-on-Sea, Margate, and Westgate-on-Sea in particular. The public are indebted for this new train to the enterprise of Mr. Edmund F. Davis, who has recently bought the Westgate Estate.

A Parliamentary paper recently issued gives a report from the corporation of Trinity House to the Board of Trade on the practicability of removing the Eddystone rocks, instead of rebuilding the lighthouse thereon. The Elder Brethren point out that the use of the light is by no means confined to warning against an isolated danger, with the removal of which its function would cease, but that the existence of that danger in affording a platform for the exhibition of a light has become not merely the means of giving a good lead into Plymouth, but of determining position and of providing an essential link in that chain of general passing lights which, as defining a straight course up and down the English Channel, may be regarded as invaluable. Holding these views, it will be understood, the report says, why the Elder Brethren have not given any very detailed consideration to the practicability of removal; but it has been estimated that to obtain the safe minimum depth of seven fathoms, which would be expedient in the unmarked approaches to such a naval station as Plymouth, it would be necessary to remove about 100,000 yards of rock, or 1,750,000 tons, to which would have to be added the blasting of an inner danger (that of the Hard Deep), at present sufficiently indicated by the lighthouse, computed at another 250,000 tons, making in all 2,000,000 tons of rock to be removed, at a cost which cannot be estimated approximately at less than £500,000.

The following memorial has been sent to Lord Beaconsfield by the Duke of Buccleuch, honorary president of a committee appointed for securing a permanent Board of Education for Scotland:—"That your memorialists are deeply impressed with the importance of maintaining in all its integrity the system of national education which for centuries has conferred inestimable benefits on the people of Scotland, and of securing that the high standard of the instruction given in the public schools of the country shall not be lowered. That your memorialists are fully persuaded that to attain these ends and to ensure the successful working of the Education (Scotland) Act, it is indispensably necessary that the supervision of the public schools of Scotland shall be vested in a body of men qualified by their knowledge and experience, and their sympathy with the feelings, interests, and habits of the Scottish people, and located in Scotland, so as to be readily accessible to school boards and teachers. May it therefore please your Lordship to take these premises into your serious consideration, and to adopt such measures as may in your wisdom seem best fitted to secure these important objects." The memorial is signed, among others, by thirty-eight peers, eighteen lords lieutenant of counties, above 200 deputy lieutenants of counties, sixty provosts (including the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow), representatives of the Protestant denominations in Scotland, and forty-nine principals and professors of Scottish universities and colleges.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Jenkyns Exhibition at Balliol, of the value of £100, tenable for four years, has been divided between A. J. Ashton, scholar of Balliol, and B. F. C. Costelloe, exhibitor of that society. Both these gentlemen took a first class in moderations.

The Hertford Scholarship has been awarded to David S. Margoliouth, scholar of New College; proxime accessit, Alfred T. Roberts, Demy of Magdalen College.

The Arnold prize for an historical essay on "The Turkish Races in Europe" has been awarded to P. L. Gell, B.A., late scholar of Balliol.

The Boden Sanskrit Scholarship has been awarded to A. A. Macdonell, scholar of Corpus; honourably mentioned, W. C. Bradley, Michel Scholar of Queen's. Mr. Macdonell has also obtained the Taylorian Scholarship (for German) in 1876, and the Davis Chinese Scholarship in 1877.

The Vinerian Law Scholarship has been awarded to J. G. Shipman, B.A., of New College; proxime accessit, H. Duff, B.A., Balliol.

At Oriel L. B. Cholmeley, from Uppingham, and F. W. Ensor, from Ley's School, Cambridge, have been elected to "Beaufort" Exhibitions.

Mr. J. E. Powell, of Oriel College, has been elected to the vacant Ireland Exhibition.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the vacant open classical scholarships at University College:—Mr. A. Chandler, from Marlborough College; Mr. H. F. Fox, Exhibitor of University College, and late of Clifton College; and Mr. E. Graham, of Harrow School; proxime accessit, Mr. J. Harward, Exhibitor of University College. The following gentlemen were also admitted as commoners:—Mr. G. P. Chamberlain, from Cheltenham College; Mr. M. C. Griffith, from Marlborough College; Mr. E. H. Ledward, from Harrow; Mr. J. F. Mills, from Eton College; and the Hon. W. W. Palmer, from Winchester College.

At New College, J. W. Cayston, from Clifton College, and D. C. Cousins, from Christ's Hospital, have been elected to scholarships. Exhibitions have been awarded to W. S. Eastwood, New College (late from Eton), and J. Blagg, from Repton School.

The examiners for the Burdett-Coutts Scholarship have awarded it to Edward B. Boulton, B.A., scholar of Jesus College. Francis H. Butler, B.A., of Worcester College, distinguished himself in the examination.

The examiners for the Hall and Hall-Houghton prizes have made the following awards:—Junior Greek Testament prize, F. C. Fox, B.A., of Hertford College; recommended for a present of books, A. Inkersley, B.A., of Brasenose College; honourably mentioned, E. M. Parker, of Keble College. Senior Greek Testament prize, not awarded. Senior Septuagint prize, not awarded. Junior Septuagint prize, A. Inkersley, B.A., of Brasenose College. Syriac prize, J. J. Grestreux, of Wadham College.

The following elections to junior studentships took place at Christ Church:—In classics—Geoffrey P. Chamberlain, from Cheltenham College; William T. Jupp, from Blackheath School; and Thomas F. Hobson, from Radley College. In mathematics—Charles Wynter Payne, from Merchant Taylors' School. In natural science—W. H. Wood, from Manchester Grammar School; and F. W. Andrews, from Mr. Watson's, Caversham. Proxime accessit—J. S. W. Chitty, from Clifton College. These studentships are tenable for five years, and are each of the annual value either 1) of £100 (including an allowance for room rent), if the governing body shall so determine; or 2) of £85 (also including an allowance for room rent), which may be raised to the larger sum after the completion one year's residence. College exhibitions, worth £45 a year, besides dinner in hall and tuition free of charge, and tenable for three years, have also been awarded as follows:—In classics—C. F. Sylvester, from Tonbridge School. In natural science—George Gresswell, of Queen's College.

The electors to the Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship have elected Mr. Percy Kidd, B.A., of Balliol College, to the Fellowship for this year.

In a Convocation held on Tuesday the name of James E. T. Rogers, M.A., Worcester College, who had been nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors to be a delegate of students not attached to any college or hall, was submitted to the House and approved *nomine contradicte*.

Sir Stafford Northcote has promised to lay the foundation-stone of the new debating-hall of the Oxford Union Society on Wednesday, May 8.

EXTENSION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING.

In a Congregation held on Tuesday the following forms of statute, the preambles of which were approved by Congregation on Tuesday, March 5, and to which no amendments had been proposed, were submitted to the House and approved *nomine contradicte*:—"Whereas it is expedient that the University should take part in the extension of University teaching to large towns in England and Wales, the University enacts as follows:—In Stat. Titt. xix., iv. (p. 284, ed. 1877), the following sub-section shall be added: 'Section 4. Of the establishment of lectures and teaching in the large towns of England and Wales:—1. The delegates shall receive proposals for the establishment of lectures and teaching in the large towns of England and Wales, and shall be authorised to appoint lecturers and examiners for carrying out such proposals. 2. The delegates shall also be authorised, in cases where lectures and teaching have been or may hereafter be established by local bodies, to appoint representatives out of their own number to co-operate with such local bodies in such manner as may seem to the delegates advisable, provided that in every case in which the delegates propose so to co-operate with local bodies the sanction of Convocation to such co-operation shall have been previously given by decree. 3. The delegates shall appoint a secretary for the purposes of this sub-section, who shall receive a stipend from the University chest, to be fixed from time to time by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors. But the expense of lectures and examinations shall not be defrayed out of the University funds. 4. This sub-section shall remain in force until Dec. 31, 1883.'

CAMBRIDGE.

The author of the Hulsean Essay, bearing the motto, "O world, as God has made it," &c., which was considered by the examiners deserving of high commendation, is Edward Carus Selwyn, B.A., Fellow of King's College.

The adjudicators of the Seatonian prize for the best English poem on a sacred subject by a Master of Arts give notice that the subject of the poem for the present year is "The Mind of Christ" (1 Corinthians ii. 16). The poems must be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before Sept. 28 next, each bearing some motto, and accompanied by a sealed paper bearing the same motto, and inclosing the name of the candidate. The papers containing the names of the unsuccessful candidates will be destroyed unopened.

On Tuesday morning the Vice-Chancellor, in his report, published a statement by the University Commissioners, who recommend, among other things, that provision should be made from college grants for additional teaching power by the institution of new permanent or temporary professorships, the employment of lecturers and readers, the increase of the stipends of some of the existing professorships, and the provision of retiring pensions.

Mr. S. Morley, M.P., addressed a meeting at Nottingham last week in advocacy of the claims of the recently established Cavendish College at Cambridge, which, he explained, it was intended to make self-supporting. Mr. Morley said everything taught by the ordinary colleges of Cambridge and Oxford would be secured by the new college, of the complete success of which he had no doubt. What the country required was a higher and better education, and parents must not be content with taking their sons away from school at the age of fifteen or sixteen. Higher intellectual culture must be aimed at.

THE CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The class lists of these examinations held last December at no less than eighty-five centres have been issued. The total number examined was 5534, no less than 3923 passed, and 1538 obtained honours. Candidates presented themselves from all parts of the United Kingdom; and there were also natives of France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Russia, Greece, Egypt, South Africa, India, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, and America.

The summary of results of the examination of girls was as follows:—Juniors.—Passed in Class I., 28; passed in Class II., 68; passed in Class III., 256; satisfied the examiners, 558; satisfied the examiners in preliminary subjects, religious knowledge, and English subjects only, 72; failed, 277; absent, 48; rejected for copying, 1—total, 1308.

Seniors.—Passed in Class I., 12; passed in Class II., 50; passed in Class III., 76; satisfied the examiners, 363; failed, 353; absent, 31; total, 885.

A similar summary appended to the list of the examinations for boys is as under:—Juniors.—Passed in Class I., 233; passed in Class II., 268; passed in Class III., 429; satisfied the examiners, 1083; satisfied the examiners in preliminary subjects, religious knowledge, and English only, 145; failed, 698; examined over age, 27; absent, 208; rejected for copying, 2—total, 3093.

Seniors.—Passed in Class I., 31; passed in Class II., 34; passed in Class III., 53; satisfied the examiners, 164; failed, 253; examined over age, 5; absent, 50; total, 590.

DURHAM.

The examiners for the First Year in Theology have issued the following supplemental list:—Pass List: N. H. Boston, Fourah Bay Coll. The examiners for the First Year in Arts have issued the following supplemental list:—Class List—Class II.: J. Hudson, Codrington Coll. Pass List: J. H. Barnett, Codrington Coll.; O. Johnson, Fourah Bay Coll.; I. Olnwole, Fourah Bay Coll.

Mr. Horton, for twelve years Vice-Master of the University College School, has been presented with a testimonial, raised by former pupils and friends, and consisting of a purse of £400, plate to the value of £50, and a book containing an address and the signatures of the subscribers.

Mr. Thomas W. Dunn, M.A., who was for some time Dean of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and for the last ten years assistant master at Clifton College, has been appointed Head Master of the new college at Bath.

The Rev. F. B. Allison, M.A., Mathematical and Natural Science Master of Derby Grammar School, has been elected to the head mastership of the Chesterfield Grammar School, vacant by the appointment of the Rev. F. Calder to the Rectory of Wingerworth.

Messrs. John and Peter Smith, of Andover, U.S., have forwarded to Brechin, their native town, £2000 to provide bursaries for enabling young men to prosecute their studies at any secondary school or college.

Mr. Hulse, son of the late Sir Arthur Hulse, has been appointed Inspector of Schools in the south of Essex, in place of the late Rev. N. Gream.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. GIBSON-CRAIG, BART.

The Right Hon. Sir William Gibson-Craig, second Baronet, of Riccarton, in Midlothian, P.C., Lord Clerk Register, and Keeper of the Signet, Scotland, died on the 12th inst., at his seat, near Edinburgh. He was born Aug. 2, 1797, the elder son of Sir James Gibson-Craig, Bart. (so created 1831), Clerk of the Signet in Scotland, by Anne, his wife, daughter of J. Thomson, Esq., of Edinburgh, and succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death, March 6, 1850. Sir William was educated at Edinburgh, and was called to the Scottish Bar in 1820. He sat in Parliament for Edinburgh county from 1837 to 1841, and for the city of Edinburgh from 1841 to 1852. From 1846 to 1852 he was a Lord of the Treasury; and from 1862 till his demise Lord Clerk Register and Keeper of the Signet of Scotland. He married, Aug. 29, 1840, Betsy Sarah, daughter of John Henry Vivian, Esq., M.P., of Singleton, and leaves two sons and three daughters. The elder son and successor, now Sir James Henry Gibson-Craig, third Baronet, was born in 1841, and married, in 1870, Julia, daughter of Archibald Buchanan, Esq., of Barskimming, Ayrshire.

SIR JOHN WEMYSS, BART.

Sir John Wemyss, Bart., of Bogie, in the county of Fife, died at Allyghur, N.W.P. India, on the 8th inst., aged forty-seven. He was the eldest son of the late John Wemyss, Esq., writer, in Kirkcaldy, cousin-german to Sir James Wemyss, the sixth Baronet, at whose death in 1849 he claimed the baronetcy, and was served heir in the Court of the Sheriff or Chancery at Edinburgh in 1858. He died unmarried.

GENERAL SIR PHILIP M. N. GUY.

General Sir Philip Melmoth Nelson Guy, K.C.B., Colonel of the 55th Regiment, died at Wiesbaden on the 10th inst., aged seventy-three. He was son of Melmoth Guy, Esq., of Kenton Hall, Devon, by Sophia, his wife, daughter of John Heriot, Esq. He entered the Army in 1824, and attained the rank of General, on the retired list, in October, 1877. He served with distinction in India and China, and was in command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade at the relief of Lucknow, for which services he received a medal and two clasps. He was made C.B. in 1858, and advanced to be K.C.B. in 1873. He married, Nov. 10, 1836, Anne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Sir James Hanway Plumridge, K.C.B., of Hopton Hall, Suffolk.

GENERAL SIR W. O'GRADY HALY.

A Reuter's telegram from Halifax announces the death on the 19th inst. of General Sir William O'Grady Haly, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in North America. The cause of death was an attack of gout in the stomach. Sir William Haly obtained his first commission in the Army in June, 1828, and served in the Crimean campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and Inkerman (where he received four bayonet wounds), the capture of Balaklava, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He was appointed Colonel of the 106th Foot in May, 1874, and was transferred to the 47th Foot in November, 1875. He has commanded the forces in Canada since 1873, and in 1875 administered the Government during the absence of the Governor-General.

MR. ALLAN ELLIOTT LOCKHART.

The Lord Lieutenancy of Selkirkshire has become vacant by the death on the 15th inst. of Allan Elliott Lockhart, Esq., of Borthwickbrae, who had held that post for the past ten years. Mr. Lockhart was the eldest son of the late Mr. William Elliott Lockhart, of Borthwickbrae, some time M.P. for Selkirkshire, by his marriage with Marianne, only child of the late Mr. Allan Lockhart, of Cleghorn, Lanarkshire. He was born in 1803, so that he was in his seventy-fifth year at the time of his decease. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and was called to the Scottish Bar in 1824. He sat in Parliament as member for Selkirkshire in the Conservative interest from 1846 down to 1861, when he retired from Parliamentary life. He was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant also for Lanarkshire and Roxburghshire. Mr. Lockhart married, in 1830, Charlotte, fifth daughter of the late Sir Robert Dundas, first Baronet, by whom he has left a family.

The deaths have also been announced of—

The Earl of Ravensworth, on the 19th inst., in his eighty-second year. His memoir is deferred until next week.

Vice-Admiral William Cornwallis, Aldham, O.B., on the 27th ult., at Assiout-on-the-Nile, aged sixty-eight.

Major Charles de Gilmour, R.A., son of the late Patrick Gilmour, Esq., of Londonderry, on the 10th inst., aged forty-four.

William De Burgh, Esq., of the War Office and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, on the 13th inst.

The Hon. Thomas Montague Wilde, bother and heir-presumptive of the present Lord Truro and second son of the late Lord Truro, Lord High Chancellor, on the 10th inst., at Lee, Kent, aged fifty-nine.

Emily, Lady Shiffner, widow of Admiral Sir Henry Shiffner, second Baronet, of Coombe, Sussex (who died, without issue, in 1859), and second daughter of Thomas Brooke, Esq., of Church Minshull, Cheshire, on the 9th inst., aged eighty-three.

Admiral George Evans, at Bulkeley House, Englefield-green, on the 15th inst., in his eighty-third year. The Admiral, who held up to a recent period the office of Conservator of the Mersey, formerly commanded the Rhadamanthus—the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic. He married a sister of Lord Justice Giffard.

Alexander Clunes Sherriff, Esq., M.P. for Worcester since 1865, died at Hetherdene, Weybridge, Surrey, on the 17th inst. He was Sheriff and twice Mayor of the city he represented in Parliament, was chairman of the Worcester Porcelain Company and of the Cornish Iron Mines Corporation, and was an influential railway director. He married, in 1841, Martha, eldest daughter of Thomas Tattersall, Esq., of Armley, Leeds.

James Hain Friswell, Esq., of Fair Home, Bexley-heath, Kent, a well-known essayist and novelist, on the 12th inst. He was author of "The Gentle Life," "Out and About," "Foot-steps to Fame," and other popular works, and he contributed largely also to periodical literature, several articles from his pen having appeared in this paper. Mr. Friswell was prompt to help in every good cause.

The Hon. St. John Butler, second son of the late and brother of the present Lord Dunboyne, at Portrane, near Donabate, in the county of Dublin, on the 17th inst., in his seventieth year. This amiable and popular gentleman, long esteemed and honoured in Irish society, was married, first, to Anne Maria, widow of James Fitzpatrick, Esq., and only daughter and heir of Walter Arcedeckne Burke, Esq., of Gortnamona, in the county of Galway; secondly, to Anne, widow of R. G. Parnther, Esq., Rifle Brigade; and, thirdly, to Marianne Jane, sister of the Right Hon. Edward Taylor, M.P.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W M (Ventnor).—King and Rook win against King and Knight in some positions. The following is an example. White: K at Q 6th, R at Q B sq. Black: K at K sq. Kt at Q R 3rd. White, with the move, wins.

C A MUELLER.—Black's moves are not forced in No. 1771; and, in reply to 2. B to K 3rd, he can play 2. P to Q 4th, a resource you have evidently failed to discover.

W L (Leytonstone).—You shall have a report next week.

F v G (St. Petersburg).—The answer to 1. Q to B 5th is 1. P to Q R 6th (ch).

E P (Cullompton).—We have not space for the regulations of your proposed tourney.

CLUB ATHLETICS (Athena).—Your proposed solution of No. 1774 will not answer. After the moves 1. Kt to K 3rd (ch), K to K 4th; 2. P to B 5th (dis. ch), Black can reply with 2. R to Q B 2nd, interposing, and deferring the mate.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1775 received from D H, A Wood, Saraband, S W, B Little, Drogan, and W Laurence.

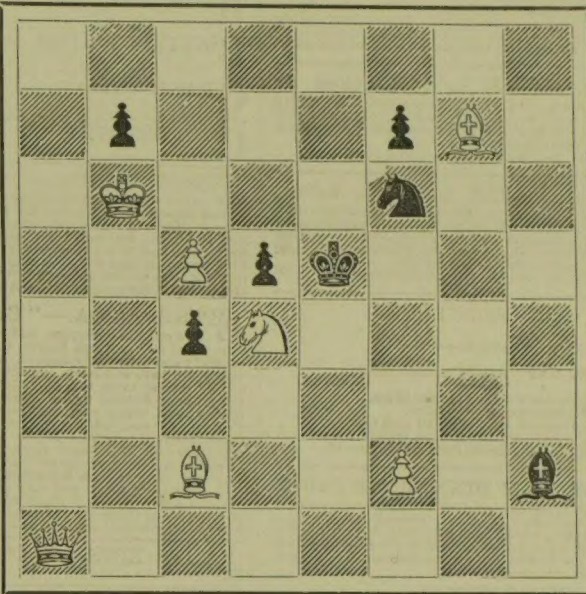
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1776 received from Felix Mosley, Tom Thumb, D H, Belvedere, F J Dick, Artist Painter, E J Hayes, H J Baker, A Member of Malvern College, Fuseller, Fred Reed, N Rumbelow, R P Simpson, J J Amery, C Govett, J Estlin, J Oliver, Drogan, S W, B Little, and W Laurence.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1778 received from W Leeson, E H H V, L S D, G Forrester, Felix Mosley, Tom Thumb, D H, J de Honstern, St J E, Osman, A R G, W Nelson, J Wontone, T W Hope, A Ellmaker, Leonora and Leon, B R Stone, M Rees, H Burgher, N Brock, Paul's Roost, Americana, P Hampton, L of Truro, Triton, R Ronghead, J Lyndford, L Sharswood, M Whiteley, S Threlfall, R T King, Orson, Simplex, C Darragh, W Alston, M Meredith, C S Cox, S Adams, W Cowell, R Schofield, N Ingard, R Robson, Belvedere, Erecroft, W V G D, F J Dick, Emile Fran, G P Drew, Endcliffe, W Betts, G Rushby, R H N B, W Pugh, Z B Worskowsky, P S Shemele, J Sowden, E L G, G M Dent, J W Saville, Annie Hulland, G A Ballingall, P E Page, Edinburgh University Chess Club, H Beermann, C L, J Barford, W S Heaton, Heward, E P Vallianry, Dr F St, R H Brooks, L T Dibdin, N Rumbelow, R S Lines, H Ree, J T B, C Govett, T A Robinson, Copiapino, R D Skuse, W N Campbell, Cant, G J Gresham, and H Barrett.

PROBLEM NO. 1779.

By J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN CLIFTON.

The following very interesting Game occurred in the match now pending between Mr. E. THOROLD and Miss RUDGE, the gentleman yielding the odds of a Knight. At the conclusion of this Game the score stood at nine all, with no draws.

(Double Gambit.—Remove White's Q Kt from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Miss R.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Miss R.)
1. P to K 4th	B to K 4th	15. Q to Q 2nd	P to K R 3rd
2. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	16. R takes Kt	P takes R
3. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	17. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to Q sq
4. P to K B 4th	P to K 3rd	18. Q to B 7th	Q takes B
It would of course have been bad play to capture the second Pawn; but this move is inferior to the usual one, 4. P to Q 4th.		19. Q takes P (ch)	Q to K 2nd
5. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	20. Q takes R (ch)	Q to K sq
6. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	21. Q takes K P	P takes P
7. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th	22. Q takes P (ch)	K to B sq
Black would have done better by 7. B to B 4th (ch), and 8. Castles, converting the opening to a well-known variation of the King's Gambit declined.		23. R to Q sq	P to K R 4th
8. P takes P	B to K 3rd (ch)	24. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
9. K to R sq	Q Kt takes P	25. Q takes P	Q to K B sq
10. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	26. Q to K B 7th	
11. B to Q R 3rd	B to K 3rd	All this is capitally played by Mr. Thorold.	
12. B takes B	P takes B	27. P to K 5th	Q to Q B sq
13. P to Q 4th	Q to Q 2nd	28. P to K 6th	P to Q R 3rd
14. Q to K 2nd	Q to Q B 3rd	29. P to K 7th	K to K 2nd
It is not easy to find a more satisfactory move than this. 14. P takes Q P, results in giving White a very strong attack, and 14. Castles Q R, is objectionable, because of White's continuation, 15. P takes K P and Q R to Q sq.		30. Q to K 6th	Q to Kt 4th
15. P to Q 5th		31. P to B 4th	Q to K sq
Tempting, no doubt, but we are inclined to think that the coup would not have turned out so well if Black had replied with 16. P takes P instead of the move that follows.		32. R to Q 7th	Q to R sq
		33. Q to K sq	P to Q B 3rd
		34. Q to Kt sq	Q to K sq
		35. P to B 5th	
		Decisive. If Black now captures the Rook with Queen, then follows 36. Q takes B (ch) and 37. Q to Q 8th (ch), &c.	
		36. R takes B	B to B 2nd
			Resigns.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

A Game played at the Artist's Club, Moscow, between Mr. AYLNER MAUDE and a skillful Russian Amateur.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (M. O.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (M. O.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. Q to Q 2nd	P to K R 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. Q to B 4th	B takes Kt
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	17. P takes B	P takes P
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	18. Kt to B 6th	Q to K 3rd
5. P to B 3rd	B to B 4th	19. Kt takes P (ch)	K to R sq
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	Obviously he cannot take the Kt with Pawn, for then follows 20. B takes Kt, &c.	
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	20. P takes P	Kt takes P
8. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd	If 20. Q takes P, White can sacrifice the Queen by 21. Q takes Kt, winning in a few moves.	
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to R 4th	21. Q to K R 4th	
10. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd	The termination seems forced, and is very neat.	
11. B to Q 3rd	Castles	21.	P to B 3rd
12. Kt to B 3rd	B to Kt 5th	22. B to Kt 6th	Resigns.
13. Kt to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd		
14. Kt to Kt 3rd	P to B 3rd		

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday last Mr. Blackburne gave an exhibition of chessplaying sans voir at Moufflet's Hotel, Newgate-street, contending on the occasion against eight amateurs, representing the several chess associations of the metropolitan district. The play commenced at five in the afternoon, in the presence of a large assemblage of spectators, and was brought to a conclusion at eleven, when it was announced that the blindfold player had won at seven of the eight boards and drawn at the other. The clubs represented were Railway Clearing-House (Tarrant), Bernersley (Block), Excelsior (Wilson), Shaftesbury (Weightman), Greenwich (Piper), Athenaeum (Hamlyn), Old Change (Webber), and Eclectic (Hoon), all of whom were defeated, save the Shaftesbury, whose champion, Mr. J. Tarrant, succeeded in effecting a drawn game. Mr. Blackburne was in remarkably good form, and his play throughout the arduous feat was distinguished by great force and brilliancy. A selection from the games played on this occasion will be published in our next issue.

We regret to announce the death of the Earl of Ravensworth, a distinguished patron of chess, and an excellent player. Lord Ravensworth was president of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Chess Club, and in the infancy of that association he was a frequent visitor to the club-room in Grey street, ever ready to break a lance with the most skillful amateurs of Tyne-side. In later years, although he played less frequently, his interest in the game was not abated, and he presided at the meeting of the Northumberland and Durham Chess Association held at Newcastle-on-Tyne in January, 1877. Lord Ravensworth died of heart disease on the 19th inst.

An association of chessplayers in Devonshire propose to organise a tourney by correspondence for four prizes, to be made up from the entrance fees of the competitors—ten shillings each. The rules and regulations of play will be furnished to intending competitors on application to Mr. E. Palmer, Fairfield, Cullompton, Devon.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil (dated Jan. 4, 1877, and Jan. 12, 1878) of Mr. Richard Wright, late of No. 18, Highbury-crescent, who died on Jan. 24 last, were proved on the 13th ult. by Alexander James Wright, Henry Edward Wright, and Arthur Robert Wright, the sons, and William Henry Williams, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator makes various bequests in favour of his children, grandchildren, and others, and provision for his three daughters, Mrs. Mary Ann Jane Williams, Miss Ellen Emily Wright, and Miss Jessie Britten Wright; the residue of his property he leaves to his five sons, Alexander James, Henry Edward, Arthur Robert, Edwin Edgar, and Augustus William.

The will (dated Feb. 26, 1877) of Mrs. Martha Eggleton, late of No. 9, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, who died on Feb. 16 last, was proved on the 7th inst. by John Eyre Wickham, John Pike, and Henry Markham Pike, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. Amongst numerous other legacies, the testatrix bequeaths £500 each to St. John's, Paddington, Church Association, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, and the National Hospital, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury; £300 each to the Society for Teaching the Blind to Read, Avenue-road, Regent's Park; the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton; the Convalescent Institution, Walton-on-Thames, the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, and the Cripples' Home, Marylebone-road; £200 each to the Christian Union Almshouses, St. John-street, Edgware-road, the Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, Camberwell, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, the United Kingdom Beneficent Institution, Red Lion-square, and the Asylum for Orphans, Reedham, Surrey; and £100 each to the National Benevolent Institution, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, and the British Home, Clapham. All the legacies are to be paid within one month from the time of her decease, free of duty. The residuary legatees are testatrix's relatives, Mrs. Dinah Roper, Mrs. Frances Acton, Mr. Edwin Martin, and Mrs. Hannah Elizabeth Buchanan.

The will and codicil (dated Jan. 2 and Feb. 9, 1878) of Lieutenant-General William Robert Halliday, late of No. 23, Hanover-square, who died on the 12th ult., were proved on the 28th ult. by Leopold George Gordon Robbins and Robert Francis Gordon, jun., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator directs his real estate at Antrim, Ireland, to be sold, and gives considerable legacies to many of his relatives. The residue of his property he leaves to his cousins, the said L. G. G. Robbins and R. F. Gordon, jun.

The will and codicil (dated March 2 and 24, 1874) of General Augustus Clarke, late of Lee, Kent, who died on Jan. 24 last, were proved on the 28th ult. by Mrs. Henrietta Foote Clarke, the widow, and Edward Samuel O'Brien Clarke, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors £100 each; to the Church Missionary Society, the Christian Vernacular Society for Education in India, and the British and Foreign Bible Society, £100 each, free of legacy duty; to his wife his residence, with the furniture and effects and £200 absolutely, and such annual sum as will make, with her pension, her income for life up to £600 per annum; and the rest of his property to his five children.

The will (dated Oct. 1, 1874) of the Rev. Capel Molyneux, formerly of No. 44, Onslow-square, South Kensington, but late of Cannes, in France, who died on Dec. 27 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Mrs. Eugenia Grace Molyneux, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £8000. The only legatees under the will are the testator's widow and his five daughters. The deceased, who gave up his preferment in the Church in consequence of his dissatisfaction with the judgments in some of the ecclesiastical suits, describes himself in the will, which is all in his own handwriting, simply as a minister of the gospel.

The will (dated Nov. 20, 1866) of Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Thomas Wilde, K.C.B., who died on the 7th ult. at Dunoon House, Clapham-common, was proved on the 1st inst. by Dame Ellen Margaret Wilde, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £4000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his wife.

Letters of administration of the will of the distinguished artist Mr. George Cruikshank have been taken out by his widow, Mrs. Eliza Cruikshank. The will is dated Feb. 28, 1876. He bequeaths a pecuniary legacy to his widow, and also all his plate, china, and other household effects, and books, pictures, prints and engravings, to the value of £100, and any one of his pictures, prints, drawings, engravings, and etchings, except "The Worship of Bacchus." He directs "The Worship of Bacchus" and all the rest of his pictures, &c., to be sold, and the proceeds, after payment of his debts, to be invested in fully paid-up shares of the Temperance Land and Building Society, and to be held upon certain trusts for the benefit of several persons in whom he was interested.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute was held on Monday at its house, 7, Adelphi-terrace. After the election of several members, a paper in reference to the Shemetic Nations was read by Professor Swainson.

Major-General Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson and Sir John Lubbock, Bart., have been appointed Trustees of the British Museum, in the place of the late Right Hon. Sir David Dundas and the late Sir William Stirling-Maxwell.

In a prosecution for keeping a betting-house which came before the Lord Mayor on Monday one of the defendants was fined £100 and 10 guineas costs, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment; a second defendant was fined £50, or three months; and a third £25, or six weeks.

Replying to a deputation which waited upon him on the subject of the inhabited house duty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed a hope that it might be in his power, if not to bring about the remission of the tax, at any rate to make some proposals which would to a certain extent meet the views of the gentlemen who had addressed him.

The Rev. H. J. Dodwell was tried at the Central Criminal Court on the 15th inst. for shooting at the Master of the Rolls with intent to murder him. The prisoner had been unsuccessful in some law proceedings which had come, upon appeal, before Sir George Jessel, and fired at the learned Judge on the morning of the 22nd ult. as he was getting out of his cab in the Rolls-yard. The prisoner conducted his own defence, and made an elaborate speech to the jury. The jury found that the pistol was not charged with anything calculated to kill, and that Mr. Dodwell was labouring at the time under a delusion. This was equivalent to a verdict of not guilty, and the jury amended the verdict accordingly. The prisoner was then charged with a common assault, and when the case was concluded and the jury were consulting the prisoner asked permission to plead guilty, but was told that it was then too late. He was found guilty of the assault, but the jury also found that he was not responsible for his actions; and he will therefore be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

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